THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 292

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hull Opposes Transfer Of Ships to Alien Flag; Subs Barred by Panama

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 7, 1939

Hull Opposes Registry Shift for U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressed today his opposition to the transfer to Panamanian registry of United States Lines ships, as impairing the integrity of the Neutrality Act.

Panama Bars Belligerent Submarines

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Submarines of belligerent nations were prohibited from entering Panamanian waters, ports, havens, or anchorages, except in cases of emergency, in a Government decree issued today.

The measure was aimed to prevent violation of Panama's neutrality or of rendering invalid the "effects of the Panama declaration relative to the continental maritime security zone."

New York Milk Prices Touch 8-Year Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following the Borden Farm Products Company's example the Sheffield Farms Company today announced a ¼-cent-a-quart increase in the price of milk. This brought their prices on home-delivered Grade B milk to 15 cents a quart and Grade A milk to 18 cents. This marked the highest point since 1931.

William H. Marcussen, President of Borden Farm Products, stated the increase was due to rising costs "in our business of more than a million dollars a year," resulting from new union contracts granting wage increases.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America (American Federation of Labor) ratified an agreement calling for wage increases of from $2 to $11 a week for 15,000 workers and shorter working hours.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia today assailed the quarter-cent-a-quart price boost announced by the City's two biggest milk distributors, and urged independent companies to take full advantage of "their chance to buck a vicious, cruel monopoly."

Summary of the European War

By the Associated Press

Soviet War Commissar Voroshiloff, reviewing his forces in Red Square, on the anniversary of Russia's Revolution, declared Russia "must be prepared" though neutral.

Russia's negotiations with Finland over Soviet territorial demands halted during the holiday.

Finns imposed mail, telephone, and telegraph censorship waiting resumption of Moscow talks.

Germany's high command reported three Allied planes had been shot down on the Western Front, but said that otherwise there was only "minor scouting and weak artillery fire" on both sides.

French military sources said their troops were holding the Forbach salient despite intermittent German artillery fire designed to soften French defenses.

A spectacular aerial dogfight was reported by the French, who asserted that nine of 27 German raiders had been downed.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 7.

British Ambassador Lands at Le Bourget

PARIS (AP)—Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, new British Ambassador to France, arrived at Le Bourget Air Field today from London.

Johnson Elected Governor of Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Mississippi voters formally elected Paul B. Johnson of Hattiesburg Governor today. Mr. Johnson won the Democratic nomination, tantamount to election, in the second primary this summer. He defeated former Gov. Martin Sennet Conner.

Nazis Curtail Munich Putsch Celebration

BERLIN (AP)—Because of the war a traditional Nazi holiday—the Nov. 9 anniversary observance of the 1923 Munich beer cellar putsch has been canceled.

Reichsführer Hitler, however, was expected to attend a rally of the "Marchers of November 8th and 9th" at the Bürgerbrau Hall where the unsuccessful putsch was planned. In previous years this meeting of Nazi veterans has been practically a closed affair but tomorrow night it will be radiocast to the nation.

Japan Bars Chinese Currency in Shanghai

SHANGHAI (AP)—Customs authorities of the Japanese-sponsored Shanghai Administration today banned further import and export of Chinese national currency.

The motive for the order remained obscure but some observers believed the Japanese hoped to compel circulation here of Japanese-sponsored Hua-Hsing bank notes such as they attempted with Federal Reserve bank notes in North China.

Boston End of Concord Pike Is Closed for Bridge Repair

The Alewife Parkway Bridge, between Concord Avenue and the Concord Turnpike in Cambridge, will be closed to traffic from now until Jan. 1 at least, and perhaps until spring, as result of the settling of the abutments, Metropolitan District Commission officials said today.

A four-inch gap has appeared between one abutment and the bridge and there is danger of the bridge girders slipping from their moorings. Repairs, which will cost $30,000, will begin immediately. If good weather continues, the bridge may be open by Jan. 1 to the thousands of motorists who daily travel the route. Otherwise it will not be re-opened until spring.

Chairman Eugene C. Hultman of the MDC declared that the bridge was not built under his direction, but was a project of the State Department of Public Works, and was later turned over to the MDC for maintenance.

Coming into Boston on the Concord Turnpike, the detour around the bridge is announced as follows:

From the Alewife Parkway to Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington; to Cedar Street, Cambridge; to Lynch Avenue, to Sherman Avenue, to Walden Avenue, to Huron Avenue, and into Boston.

The World At Your Fireside

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Postal School Pays Its Young Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—There are some boys and girls who are paid to go to school.

These pupils are the Union of South Africa's future postmasters and postmistresses, and there are 503 of them at a special school in Johannesburg where they go to learn their job. Each boy is paid £120 a year and each girl £110.

The pupils come from all parts of the Union. They receive instruction in telegraphic and postal work, part of which is practical experience at public counters in various branches of the Post Office, for 60 hours per week. Candidates for this course must obtain a certain school certificate as well as pass an entrance examination in general knowledge, and must be fully bilingual. Each candidate selected receives a free railway pass to the school, and special accommodation is arranged for every pupil.

After 12 months a qualifying examination has to be passed, after which another £10 per annum is added to the pay.

Boston's 'First Citizens' at the Polls

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin Cast Their Ballots

They are seen at the voting place for Precinct 17, Ward 19, the garage of a Jamaica Plain estate

Boston vote light during early hours: Page 9.

Helping to Pay for Security Is Found Best for Individual

A social security program, under which beneficiaries contribute to the cost, is political protection against "wilder" economic schemes where beneficiaries have no financial responsibility, Ewan Clague, Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics for the Federal Social Security Board, declared.

"From a fiscal point of view," he asserted in an address prepared for delivery before the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, "it may not appear to make much difference how the money for all these (social security) programs is raised. . . . It might be argued that the financing . . . is solely a matter of fiscal and tax policy—in other words, that the money should be raised as tax experts might determine.

"But, in my opinion, this is not the whole picture. Social and political situations may, at times, be far more vital than fiscal ones. The tremendous advantage of the contributory principle is that it makes the taxpayer a beneficiary and the beneficiary a taxpayer.

"It compels each individual participant in the system to look at the problem from both sides at once—the benefits and the cost. Thus it makes each individual a tax expert and makes the Nation as a whole soberly conscious of the financial problems involved in the program."

At another conference Mrs. Natalie W. Linderholm, Assistant Director of the Greater New York Fund, told the social workers that greater enlightenment by the general public—"stockholders of welfare"—on the problems of social and welfare work and how public and private funds are expended is essential today.

Massachusetts, she said, spends $15,000,000 annually for all types of Federal, State, local and private welfare and social work.

When a drive for private welfare funds such as the Boston Community fund is made, publicity and adequate information to the general public is essential to put the drive across. Yet, Mrs. Linderholm pointed out, there is an adverse public reaction to excessive expenditures for publicity.

How Strong Is Germany in Supplies? Soviets' Veto on War Faces Reich

Careful survey shows German food resources apparently adequate for two years.

With the British blockade cutting off many of Germany's overseas imports, experts in economic warfare are speculating on the amount of supplies that Germany can depend upon from European countries together with the capacity of Germany's self-sufficiency program.

A series of articles on the strength of Germany's internal position, together with Germany's access to foreign markets, has been prepared.

The following, the third of the series, is by The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent in Germany.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 7—Germany presents today the impression of greater strength and staying power in any protracted war than the outsider would expect from tales heard before reaching Germany of alleged food shortages, popular dissaffection, and defective war equipment due to the supposed lack of strategic metals.

The exact facts which may lie behind any of these elements of weakness in Germany's position are of course difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain. But from what is visible they must not only be exaggerated but to no inconsiderable degree a product of wishful thinking on the part of the Allies. One thing at least is clear: that Germany's war effort will not collapse, in an absolute sense, due to any of these factors. On the contrary Germany's ability to sustain the war depends, as does the effort of England, not on these absolute economic factors but on its economic relations to other countries.

Key to Economic Aid

One key to this war, in the case of both Germany and England, apparently will be the respective abilities to retain and utilize access to raw materials from outside areas. German officials frankly state that to Germany the raw materials from Russia and the Danube area are exactly as important as are the raw materials from the American Continent to England. Neither can survive a protracted war without the ability to import supplies from such areas. If Germany can continue to import needed supplies from these areas its war effort is not going to collapse due to any alleged elements of internal weakness.

In this fact lies also the reason for the character of the war to date. Germany has a twofold strategic problem. The offensive element is to isolate England from its overseas supplies. The defensive element is to develop its own sources of essential supplies from Russia and the Balkans. Military operations are subordinate to these considerations. As yet the most important weapons of this war are diplomatic and economic. In fact, it is perfectly conceivable that the war to the end might be conducted

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Germany to Ease Rationing of Food

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 7

German housewives welcomed announcement of a liberalization in food rationing.

Starting Nov. 20, the weekly meat ration for each person will be raised from 17.6 to 18.7 ounces. There will be an additional allowance in December for the holidays.

The butter allowance will be raised from four to five ounces weekly. For December every German will be permitted to buy six eggs.

London, Nov. 7

Some politicians predicted that the supply situation would improve to the extent that the Government could postpone rationing of butter and bacon until after Christmas at least. It had been announced for mid-December.

Parliament will argue the rationing plan this week and hear attacks on the present rationing of coal and coke. Gasoline also is rationed.

Red manifesto puts Germany in list of states with aims of world domination.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—To the ever-present question of how far Russia intends to go in assisting Germany in the present war, the highest Soviet officials themselves have presented an answer.

It is an answer that can hardly bring comfort to Reichsführer Hitler.

It is to be found in the emphasis on a neutral policy as a vital necessity to the Soviet's development and the continuous talk of peace which ran through pronouncements marking the twenty-second anniversary of the Russian revolution which is now being celebrated in Moscow.

The answer is to be found, as well, in the effort to paint the Soviets as peaceful nations contrasted with the "expansionist" policies of non-Soviet states. It is shown in the effort to depict the Soviet's new control in the Baltics in roseate and pacific hues.

No Deviation From Peace

Careful reading of the addresses of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, as well as the manifesto issued by the Communist Internationale, shows that they contain no hint of practical aid to Germany. As Mr. Molotoff concluded in his declaration: "We know our successful policy of peace is the best policy for the Soviet Union and we must continue this policy without deviation."

The manifesto of the Internationale said "Britain, France and Germany are striving for world hegemony."

Recently there have been reports of a new cultural alignment between Russia and Germany, but with recollection of a similar understanding between the Reich and the former Poland one is entitled to doubt the durability of such arrangements, especially as East Europe has long memories.

Nor can the economic aid to Germany, springing from the commercial agreement with Russia, be assessed without an understanding of what Russia hopes to gain. So far—despite the fact that the Reich is gaining some strategic materials—there is no evidence that the barter has progressed beyond a point where Russia is enjoying equal advantages from those manufactured goods which Germany is in a position to trade.

Russia would undoubtedly be willing "to extend a helping hand" toward Germany should it see indications that the Reich is definitely moving toward Bolshevism, but information from the Reich, though indicating tremendous chaos in thought and policy of the National Socialist leaders, does not indicate that a trend toward Bolshevism has set in so definitely that such help from Moscow is timely.

Patience Used by Soviets

Besides it is probable that Moscow is anticipating that natural course of events will lead to the Bolshevization of the Reich, so a little patience will see it drop like ripe fruit into the lap of the world of the Soviets without Russia risking the dangers of being involved in war. The presence of George Dimitroff, the Bulgarian hero of the Reichstag trial, 1933, near Joseph Stalin in the military parade at Moscow hardly indicates concessions to the Reich.

Both Premier Molotoff's speech and the Comintern manifesto condemn the capitalist powers as responsible for this present war which they started so as to escape their internal difficulties and continue their expansionist policy through fresh additions of territories. Here is the "real meaning of this war which is an unjust reactionary imperialist war."

Ignoring altogether the statements of western democracies regarding their war aims it is remarkable that the two nations which allegedly are pacifist (Germany and Russia) have been the only ones to benefit hitherto from events in Europe, and if Russia can make such territorial additions and can obtain such concessions on the Baltic without fighting then certainly it will be most anxious to keep out of war. In fact keeping out of war will certainly be the best way to consolidate new possessions and the Soviet regime.

But it must puzzle even the faithful comrades everywhere if and when they contemplate the statements and action of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Soviet displays might as proof of preparedness: Page 5.

Belgian and Holland Rulers Announce New Peace Proposal

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of the Belgians today announced they would send messages to Germany, Britain, and France jointly offering their good offices for peace.

The offer to be made to the heads of state of the warring powers will be as follows, an official announcement said:

In the hour of anxious tension for the world, before war in Western Europe begins with full power, we are convinced we are obligated to make our voices heard again.

The belligerents declared some time ago that they are not standing obstinately against examination of a reasonable and fixed basis of a reasonable peace.

Offer Good Offices

We consider that in the actual circumstances it is difficult for the belligerents to seek contact with one another, and as the sovereigns of two neutral states which have good relations with all their neighbors, we are willing to offer our good offices.

In case they are accepted, we are willing to use all means which the belligerents give us and which we possess to find, in the spirit of friendly understanding, factors to facilitate an agreement.

This appears to be our task for the welfare of our peoples and for the whole world.

We hope our offer will be accepted and that in this way the first step will be taken toward permanent peace.

The announcement was issued shortly after King Leopold departed for Brussels following a surprise conference with the Queen which started Nov. 6.

Two Conferences

Accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Paul Henri Spaak, King Leopold conferred with Queen Wilhelmina until a late hour Nov. 6 and had a second talk with her in the morning.

King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina first offered to mediate the troubled European situation on Aug. 29, three days before Germany invaded Poland.

Almost immediately, France, Britain, Germany, and Poland accepted the offer but nothing came of it as the Nazis marched into Poland Sept. 1.

Text Not Published

The text of the mediation proposal was not published, but it was understood to have called for both a mediation conference and an arbitration meeting at the Hague.

The mediation proposal apparently was dropped after the war started, although as late as Oct. 7 informed quarters in the Hague said the offer was still good and both the Queen and King were ready to act if called upon.

A Nation at Peace

An Intimate Message From the Country—Populace Goes About Its Tasks Happily and Efficiently Despite European War

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Returning from the Pacific Coast

This report on a Nation-at-peace should not be all sobersides. For the Nation isn't. Despite the grim obbligato of war, which sounds as loud in California and Minnesota as it does in Maryland, the Nation is gratefully and happily going about its various pursuits. It is, as every traveler knows, a magnificent continent.

On our train from Seattle, Wash., to St. Paul, Minn., were a couple of traveled and observant Japanese. They were, we have reason to know, immensely impressed by the power and wealth of this land and the practical, low-priced efficiency of our industrial and agricultural system. There was the train: a model of organized efficiency and luxury, its use offered at reasonable prices. Take dinner, for instance. The dining car furnished this meal at 75 cents: soup or fruit, salad, an immense cut of roast beef (or other meats or fish), two vegetables, varied and unlimited breadstuffs and butter, beverage, rich dessert, cheese. The meal graphically illustrated the guns or butter thesis.

So, really, the most fundamental conclusion about a Nation at peace is a realization of the American achievement. It is something not to be measured by trains and menus, of course, and there is much to be said for the spartan pioneer ideal. Americans wrapped in the stuffs of luxury, whisked along on magic carpets, fed with delicacies, need to realize that these products are the result of hard work and an economic system that must be kept in good order, with constant attention to meet the needs of those who do not ride on trains and cannot afford a 75-cent meal.

Something New in the Nation

But there we go, getting sobersides again. What's new and novel in this Nation at peace?

Well, first of all, there is chicken-in-the-rough. Probably you know about that already, but we didn't until we saw it in Los Angeles. There are numerous eating establishments specializing in the delicacy. What is it? Fried chicken, served without benefit of silver. Patrons use their fingers, just like Henry VIII, and when they are through they are given a basin in which to wash. One of the best restaurants at the San Francisco Fair (we were told) specialized in chicken-in-the-rough. Oddly, they call it the Estonian Restaurant! Now, do you suppose chicken-in-the-rough is going to sweep the Nation, the way other fads have done after originating in Los Angeles? I shall not take on myself the awful responsibility of prophecy.

And then there are portable radio sets. These little striped satchels. They are on trains and on street cars. They are purring away in the spare chair at restaurants. Men and women walk down the sidewalk with their radio going. Women take them shopping so as not to miss a favorite daytime serial story. Pretty soon they will be as much a part of some people's wardrobe as the well-dressed Englishman's umbrella—maybe. We went to a football game in Los Angeles (confession of a working reporter!) and it seemed as if every second person had a portable radio and was listening to a football game somewhere else. You could hear our own game described over the radio, too, in case it was a little difficult for you to grasp the game by the use of your own eyes. That is predigesting sport down to a pretty soft mush, we submit. And we notice thankfully that one stadium manager has forbidden the entrance of portable radios.

What a Shock for Driver

Then there is the man in Seattle who has fixed his coupe so that when he snuggles up against a car ahead and touches bumpers, he will give an electric shock to the driver of the car ahead, and maybe to the occupants. Jolly, eh? Nice for safe driving.

But speaking of electrical gadgets, perhaps the most useful one now coming into wide use is the shiny airplane propeller you hitch to the woodshed if you live on the Dakota prairie far from electricity. The wind generates current for your radio. . . . It comes with wind and it goes with the wind. . . .

Then there are the phony foreign license plates, by which you claim your car has been to India, or the Straits Settlements, or Egypt. You buy these at the novelty stores. They are making the nether end of automobiles look cockeyed, from Atlantic to Pacific.

And of course the signs "No Jungling" on some concrete piers at New Rockford, N. D. will not puzzle our bright readers. You don't see much jungling in the East or Mid-West in October, anyway, but there was plenty along the Pacific Coast, especially down south. But definitely less than three or four years ago. No Jungling means, of course, that itinerants are not allowed to make "hobo jungles" at that point.

Now that the San Francisco Fair is over, perhaps it can be told. You see, it has been a piquant custom for some 20 or 30 people, who either worked at the Fair or had season tickets, to turn up at the Telephone Company's exhibit at 10 a. m. Every few mornings they were bound to get a free telephone call to wherever they wished in the United States, because at that time of day few people participated in the draw which gave out free calls all day long. It got to be quite clubby, and relatives back East got to expect the calls and perhaps even to be bored by them. We know. We tried.

Erwin D. Canham

Chefs Want 'Pommes de Terre' To Be Just Plain Potatoes

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Pommes de terre en robe, or other French designations, will become plain baked potatoes if the newly organized American Culinary Congress has its way.

A meeting of 200 of the Nation's leading "chefs and culinarians" yesterday recommended that hotel and restaurant bills of fare be printed in English—or, if foreign terms are necessary, that these be explained in English.

"Too many fancy names are used which have no meaning whatsoever," the Congress said. "As a result, in most instances, these meaningless appellations are a puzzle to the public and serve only to dissuade those who would like to perfect their knowledge of gastronomy."

Cry Resumed For Service On The Old Colony

Nearly score of legislators from the South Shore declare operation at profit is possible.

Most of the South Shore service provided by the Old Colony Railroad could be operated at a profit by proper management, nearly a score of South Shore legislators claimed today before the Special Commission on Railroads established by the 1939 Legislature to seek a solution to the South Shore rail service problem.

Today's hearing was the final of several conducted by the Commission to determine, according to Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman, "what service is necessary as a minimum in the area where the New Haven railroad proposes to abandon 47 stations."

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, who represents the Cape Cod district in the Senate, insisted the railroad "can be operated at a profit. There is no question but what the New Haven has set up charges against the Old Colony branch that never should have been charged against it."

Mismanagement Charged

Senator Nicholson charged the road had been mismanaged and stated as one of the reasons the fact that the New Haven is operated by New York bankers "who have their sphere of action but they are not running Wareham." He claimed the commission, if it made a close study, would discover the road was over-capitalized.

Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton also insisted the road's problem "is mismanagement and nothing else. He claimed that with proper management, reasonable fares, modern equipment and good service, the Old Colony can be operated profitably."

As a last resort he proposed State ownership of the line. He added "the trouble with public utility corporations is that they think only of their stockholders and not of the public."

Numerous other South Shore legislators proposed State ownership, only as a last resort. Representative Johnson was particularly opposed to establishing a transportation district such as is operative for the Boston Elevated.

"I don't want another Boston Elevated steal put over on the people of my district," he said.

Only As Last Resort

A. E. Whittemore, of Hingham, Chairman of the Old Colony Commuters' League, earnestly requested that "the matter of State or local subsidy, whether direct or indirect, be considered only as a last resort."

His league, he said, asks that "it be provided that any public aid shall be conditional on the railroad's agreement to take those steps that will reduce losses and make it possible to reduce the subsidy entirely or in substantial part."

Mr. Whittemore added, "it is necessary . . . there be some demonstration of the fact that with efficient operation under normal conditions, relief from the intolerable terminal costs of the South Station, and as a last resort, some help from public agencies in adequate transportation service can be furnished the Old Colony area without undue loss to the operating agent."

Senator Nicholson also mentioned the South Station terminal problem, pointing out that the Old Colony line is assessed between $600,000 and $700,000 annually for this terminal. He proposed that the South Station be let to wool merchants to get a return on the property.

Recommendations Made

Two former State officials, appearing as interested citizens, gave the Committee recommendations as to how to proceed:

Thomas H. Buckley (D), former State Auditor, urged outright State ownership of the New Haven system in Massachusetts and strenuously opposed any subsidy to a private corporation such as is now paid to stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway. Under public ownership, he said, the railroad would probably have a deficit the first year, but thereafter would "pay a profit to taxpayers."

Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, said the bankruptcy of the New Haven was a "plot" by "jealous" creditors who want a "Jr. Boston Elevated." By this term he referred to the $5 guaranteed annual dividend paid by the State to Boston El stockholders despite annual deficits. He asserted an audit of the New Haven books would not show "any loss due to operation."

Other speakers today included Senator Charles G. Miles (D) of Brockton; Arthur Sparrow, President of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, and Gleason L. Archer, Dean of Suffolk University, who described New Haven commuter service as "wretched, nineteenth century," and charged it had kept students from coming to Boston to attend college.

City of Flint Germans Sent to Norway Prison

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 7 (AP)—Seventeen German seamen, the erstwhile prize crew of the American freighter City of Flint, were removed from the minelayer Olav Trygvason today to be taken to the fortress at Kongsvinger castle, near the Swedish frontier.

The Germans, held when Norway returned the City of Flint to her American crew, were expected to leave on tonight's train for the trip across southern Norway.

An eighteenth German originally in the prize crew was left at Murmansk, Soviet Russian port at which the Flint stopped after her capture by a German raider Oct. 9.

The American crew, granted no shore leave, was busy putting the ship in order. This was not taken as an indication of early departure, however, as ship chandlers reported no provisions had been put aboard.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, and Maurice P. Dunlap, Consul at Bergen, who visited the ship yesterday, declined to discuss disposition of the cargo or departure plans.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Fine points of international law involved in such cases as that of the City of Flint and other complications facing neutrals were discussed today by experts representing six countries of the so-called Oslo group.

They are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and Finland, which, with the duchy of Luxembourg, are members of the Oslo trade convention.

The conferences, expected to end tonight or tomorrow, were described as purely technical.

U-Boats Defied

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Britain laid new claim yesterday to mastery of the Atlantic shipping lanes over German submarines and declared the Germans already have done their worst.

Expressing confidence in the ability of British escort vessels to protect cash and carry arms shipments from the United States, an Admiralty spokesman said:

"Despite the German boasting, the U-boats have been fairly mastered and many of them have been sunk. The task of the remainder is becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous."

Official figures on losses of British merchant shipping since start of the war listed 55 ships with a total tonnage of 238,795 as sunk. This was less than 1½ per cent of the total British merchant marine tonnage of 18,500,000.

[The German high command has asserted that Nazi submarines and bombers in the first eight weeks of the war sank 115 merchan tships—British, French and neutral—totaling 475,321 tons, in addition to 78,000 tons of warships.

Britain on the same day—Oct. 28—placed its losses at 51 merchant ships, totaling 210,021 tons, exclusive of the warships Royal Oak and Courageous.]

Efficiency of the escort system was claimed after the week-end arrival at one port of 28 vessels in four convoys. They carried nearly 100,000 tons of food as well as petroleum, ore and lumber.

The official report gave this summary of shipping losses:

British—September, 37 ships, 155,636 tons; October, 18 ships, 83,159 tons; November, none; total, 55 ships, 238,795 tons.

French September, 1 ship, 2,660 tons; October, 6 ships, 45,275 tons; November, none; total 7 ships, 47,933 tons.

Neutral—September, 15 ships, 37,284 tons; October, 17 ships, 44,083 tons; November, 2 ships, 12,450 tons; total, 34 ships, 93,817 tons.

Nazi Pilot Speaks

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Britain's war fleet no longer interests Germany's air force, First Lieut. Hermann Bülow told foreign correspondents in an interview yesterday.

Wearing his decoration acquired as a pilot during five bomber attacks on the British fleet, he said, "After five attacks by our air force and the Scapa Flow deed of valor by submarine (the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak), the British Royal Navy has disappeared completely from the North Sea," he declared.

"It has thus disappeared from our sphere of interest. If it is on the Atlantic it doesn't interest us. Our navy, however, is interested in commercial ships."

Germans Shower Anti-British Leaflets in French on Swiss

LIESTAL, Switzerland, Nov. 7 (AP)—Thousands of anti-British pamphlets written in French were showered yesterday on the Swiss village of Seltisberg near here by a German bombing plane which apparently had lost its way.

Flying high, the ship crossed the Swiss frontier early in the afternoon.

The plane was not identified until the pamphlets fell through the mists and were picked up by Swiss farmers who speak a Swiss-German dialect—but not a word of French.

Germans 'Gas' U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Propaganda pamphlets charging that Great Britain supplied Poles with poison gas used against German soldiers last September have been mailed from Berlin to thousands of residents in several American cities.

Pamphlets were received in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Newark and a number of other New Jersey communities.

The Newark office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation acknowledged it had been informed of the propaganda flood but refused comment.

The Philadelphia Inquirer said it had learned the FBI was seeking a "prominent Philadelphian" for questioning concerning mailing lists believed supplied to the German Government for propaganda purposes.

New York City postal officials said a shipment of the letters had arived Saturday aboard the Italian Liner Vulcania but that none apparently was distributed in New York.

They said the addresses apparently had been obtained from city and telephone directories.

A majority of the leaflets in Boston were delivered to a building where the German Consulate formerly occupied offices. At Clifton, N. J., postal authorities held up the 500 letters received there and appealed to the Post Office Department in Washington for a ruling.

Most of the pamphlets, mailed from Berlin Oct. 18, were addressed by hand.

They listed five instances in which mustard gas was alleged to have been discovered in conquered Polish territory and said the truth of the German contention had been proved by "the export report of the Swiss Professor Rudolf Staehelin of Basel" as well as the "evidence given by such eye witnesses" as Americn newspaper correspondents.

Gas Propaganda

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Several thousand residents of Essex and Bergen Counties received war propapanda direct from Berlin today, postal officials said.

Pamphlets, headed "British poison gas for Poland," accused the Poles of using gas supplied by Britain against German troops during the eastern campaign in September.

Postal authorities said the addresses and names apparently were taken from a telephone book or directory.

Much Contraband Seized by Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 7

Mr. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that Britain had seized 420,500 tons of merchandise as contrabrand in the first two months of war.

Figures on the amount of merchandise detained for inquiry were not available, he said.

Mr. Cross added that the Government hoped to open trade negotiations with Spain in the near future.

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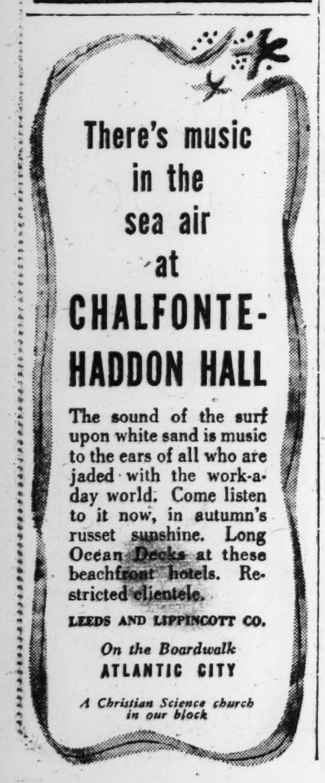

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Some of the Brightest Stars of National Horse Show

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They Represent the 61st Cavalry

Capt. George M. Van Alicante-Kaufmann, left, with "Martin," and Capt. Frank de K. Huyler, with "Caurralin," both of the 61st Cavalry team, are pictured after winning the second event, pair jumping, in the three-day low-score competition at the fifty-fourth annual National Horse Show in New York. This event is open to all nations and all branches of the military service.

Wide World

They Tied in International Event

Capt. Royce Drake (left) of the United States Army team, holding "King Hi," and Lieut. Franklin Wing of the same team holding "Sir Conrad," who tied in the $1,000 international Military Stake, one of the features of the National Horse Show. Lieutenant Wing won the toss of a coin and first place, thereby automatically placing Captain Drake second.

Drive Starts By A. F. of L. For Members

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor countered the Congress of Industrial Organizations' latest bid for supremacy on the labor front yesterday by starting a new and more extensive campaign to unionize the Nation's wage-earners.

The A. F. of L. President, William Green, announced that more than 800 local committees had been set up in every industrial center to survey the unorganized field and prepare the way for trained organizers to carry on the work.

Mr. Green's announcement was regarded as a response to C. I. O.'s recently disclosed program to increase its membership to 10,000,000 in the next five years.

The rival membership campaigns appeared to have shoved the question of labor peace further into the background. The A. F. of L. has refused to accept any peace terms which provide for continuing the C. I. O. as a labor organization.

The A. F. of L., in its last membership report, claimed slightly more than 4,000,000 paid-up members. The C. I. O. has not made public any membership figures. While some labor sources credit it with less than 2,000,000, C. I. O. speakers continually refer to it as a 4,000,000-member organization.

Mr. Green, in his statement lashed out at both the sit-down strike and the slow-down strike, and said the A. F. of L. rejected both as organizing weapons.

"It is our purpose to stabilize industry by collective bargaining," he said, "not to destroy it and destroy the jobs of our members by coercive and revolutionary tactics."

Women Aid Strike

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (AP)—Fourteen women sympathetic to the cause of the United Auto Workers (CIO) appeared on the picket line today at the Chrysler Corporation's main Dodge Plant in Hamtramck and said they constituted the "reply" to Mrs. Clara Schindler, who appeared yesterday to protest the labor stalemate.

Representatives of the corporation presented to the mediation conference today written proposals on seniority rules and general grievance procedure. James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, said he believed "real headway now is being made" in solving the dispute.

A Chrysler Corporation spokesman charged Nov. 6 that C. I. O. United Automobile Workers' pickets prevented workers from entering the Dodge forge plant "after telling the management that unless it employed certain men who were not needed, the C. I. O. union would close the plant."

W. J. O'Neill, President and General Manager of Chrysler's Dodge Division, said the head of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. local had asked that "hot inspectors" be employed in the hammer shop and had been told that since only six of the 60 hammers were working, no inspector was necessary.

The union admitted forming picket lines but denied halting workers.

"Not a single worker," said Richard T. Frankensteen, Director of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Chrysler Department, "showed up for work today (Nov. 6) at the forge plant. Consequently, none could be kept from entering. . . . The forge plant is almost 100 per cent organized."

Negotiations in the dispute that has closed virtually all Chrysler production units and made close to 100,000 employees in automotive, rubber and glass plants idle, were resumed here.

Virginians Offered Spanish Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Alexander W. Weddell, Ambassador to Spain, and Mrs. Weddell, of Richmond, have offered to establish an annual scholarship at the University of Salamanca in Spain for students at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, it is learned here.

The purpose of the scholarship, as explained by the Ambassador in Spain, will be to promote a better understanding between Spain and the United States. The offer will be for an indefinite period, with the first student expected to take up his residence in Salamanca next autumn.

Horse Show Is 'All-American'; War Blocks European Entries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—European conditions are strongly reflected in the National Horse Show, on here in Madison Square Garden this week. For the first time since World War days of 1914-'18, no military team from Europe is represented in the exhibition, which is wholly American in its aspects. The only foreign participants are Mexico and Chile which have sent their best riders and timber toppers, and again last night, as on the opening on Saturday, their representatives gave a brilliant showing.

The National has become chiefly a military show and jumping contests, with officers' mounts and hunters the outstanding features of the exhibition. The entries this year are well up to the high standard of excellence registered in the past, and the riders from United States Army teams, Chile and Mexico are among the best. Every officer a veteran of the tanbark ring.

This was demonstrated again last night when 11,000 spectators saw the Chilean team win the first phase of the low-scoring competition over the United States and Mexico. Each officer competing jumped two horses.

Capt. Pelayo Izurieta and Maj. Eduardo Yanez, of the Chilean army, rode the winners, the former jumping his two mounts without a fault and Major Yanez scoring only four faults, making the total favor Chile when he topped the bar at the last jump. The United States army team and Mexico tied with 16 faults each. The competition will continue tonight and tomorrow evening, with the lowest aggregate score taking the trophy presented by the President of Chile.

Society, as usual, filled the boxes last night, while the remaining part of the big Garden was comfortably crowded. Aside from the social register aspect of the audience, it looked to railbird horsemen like a museum of natural history crowd which wanted to see horses in the flesh instead of after they had passed through the hands of the taxidermist. In spite of flashy entries and the lavishness of the exhibition, the show this year again fails to approximate the premier importance of the days when the horse was king.

Apart from the jumpers, there were not many eyefuls among the saddle horses and hackneys shown. It was apparent that gone were the days of three-gaited saddle horses like Miss Janice Liggett's "Bohemian Actress," developed by Robert Mooreland, of Lexington, Ky.; like Mrs. Walter H. Hanley's "Driftwood Blaze," like "Mayflower," progeny of the great "Demark" and who so strongly challenged "Driftwood Blaze" for the 15.2 and under championship the last time the champion was out at the National; like the superb little hackney mare "Ringing Bells" that the old Garden knew and in the presence of which a horseman would instinctively take off his hat; of visitors like England's "Pink Carnation," and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore's great mare "Seton Pippin"; of jumpers like "Ugly," of the United States army team; and "Going Up," and finally, but not least, "Way Down East." Horses like these are no more, and men and women who guided these great geldings and mares into the blue ribbons—they, too, are today only memories that old horsemen recall.

One of the riders missed at the show last night is Lieut. Scott M. Sanford, of the United States Army, who passed on following a fall at Junction City, Kan., last month during trials for selection of the Army's Olympics equestrian team.

Canadian C. I. O. Plans War Aid But Also Lists Some Demands

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (CP)—Extension of collective bargaining between labor and employers is necessary to bring about greater productivity in Canada for the war effort and to avoid industrial strife, delegates at a national meeting of the Canadian division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations decided here.

The national committee reported it had "offered its co-operation to the Government in its measures to defend itself against Fascist aggresion," and was "ready to assist the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in a determined fight against profiteering."

The report, which was adopted, also said that "recognizing the need for increased national productivity during war times, Labor seeks not to impede, but to facilitate this achievement. The national needs can be met only on a voluntary co-operative basis, which is possible only under conditions of industrial democracy."

The 107 delegates from Eastern Canada represented 55,000 union members, the meeting was told. Delegates included miners, steelworkers, automobile workers, rubber workers and a number of other occupations.

The committee report, read by Silby Barrett of Sydney, N. S., Canadian vice-president of the United Mine Workers and national director of C. I. O., outlined general C. I. O. wartime policy on the basis of these four points:

"1. Labor demands the right to adequate representation on all Government boards and agencies set up to cope with the war situation and to mobilize national defense.

"2. The real wages of the workers, already inadequate in very many cases, must not be allowed to suffer further from rising living costs, and every effort must be made to stop profiteering and adjust wage levels to rising prices.

"3. In safeguarding our wage standards we feel that the government should guarantee female workers equal pay for equal work and advantage should not be taken of female workers under the pretext of national emergency."

"4. Preoccupation with international affairs must not be allowed to distract attention from unemployment and other pressing problems of internal economic insecurity.

"5. More than usual vigilance must be exercised to guard against existing labor and social legislation and democratic rights against curtailment under the pretext of emergency considerations."

A delegation, it was announced, would confer with Prime Minister King and his ministers on co-operation between Government and C. I. O. affiliates in the labor world.

James Boom Extends Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 7—Reverberations of a "favorite son" movement for Gov. Arthur H. James, who brought back Pennsylvania's traditional Republican rule in the 1938 election, were felt here this week as the Joseph N. Pew-Carl Lewis Estes organization which sponsored his State triumph became discernibly busy on 1940 national convention strategy. The Governor continued to insist today, however, that he was not seeking the presidential nomination, but replied that he would feel honored if the delegation were for him when told that Republican leaders were saying he would go to the conclave with its commitment for initial balloting.

Letters had come to him from other stats concerning his White House chances, Governor James said, but his unvarying reply, he declared, was that he had "enough to do being Governor instead of being led away by an ambition to do something else."

"You might become the dark horse of the convention," the interview continued. "Harding in 1920 did not even have all the delegates from his own State."

"There is a big difference between 1920 and 1940," the Governor said.

The James "favorite son" movement is seen as tying up with Old Guard procedure now under way in Indiana, where Republican leaders are quietly working up a delegation for the Ohio Governor, John W. Bricker, in a move to control the 1940 convention for a conservative rather than a "new-era" candidate such as Thomas E. Dewey, of Michigan and New York.

Duff Cooper Thinks War To Unite Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Europe, despite the present war, is steadily tending toward greater unity through a growing realization that the safety of one is the safety of all, and the final result will be a European organization similar to that of the United States of America, in the opinion of Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned as First Lord of the British Admiralty a year ago in protest against the British appeasement policy.

Delivering his first American lecture at Columbia University's MacMillan Theater here last night, Mr. Duff Cooper held that the world had learned much from the mistakes of the past two decades and that Britain and France were now fighting merely for a Europe in which human beings may safely live and in which arms will be used for defense, not for aggression.

"I see Europe tending toward a greater unity," he said. "Unity becomes much more pressing as distance shrinks and we find that whatever happens anywhere is of importance to all the world. All must stand together in defense of what they believe in.

Sees New Order on Way

"The time is coming with rapidity when a new order will be founded based on the ideals dear to the two western democracies—freedom of speech, religion and press. Britain and France are closer than they have ever been before and will continue their co-operation after the war and will succeed in their aims for a better Europe."

Mr. Duff Cooper prefaced his address with the declaration that he had not come to this country as an emissary of the British Government and that London would undoubtedly have other spokesmen of whom it approved far more.

Recalling that he had resigned as a result of the "appeasement" deal at Munich, Mr. Duff Cooper emphatically denied that Prime Minister Chamberlain had given in to Herr Hitler either through fear of German military might or through apprehension over the spread of Communism in Europe.

"Make no mistake about the motives behind appeasement," he said. "Those motives were not of fear, but of horror of war, of a belief in the ultimate good sense of humanity. It was felt that the dictators who had done so much for their nations could not possibly plunge them into war. But allowance was not made for the mentality of Hitler nor was any knowledge shown of his book."

Hitler's Main Objective

Mr. Duff Cooper said Hitler's main objective had always been to crush France so as to be able to rule Europe, and that appeasement, like the treaties of Versailles and Locarno, had failed because they had been brought up against men who believed in force.

At the same time, however, while laying the blame for both the World War and the present war upon Germany, he declared there was no need to "pulverize" Germany, merely Herr Hitler.

He also disagreed with those who laid the blame for Europe's present troubles on the Treaty of Versailles, saying it had done many fine things; that it had for the first time redistributed Europe's peoples as they wished, and such nations as Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States had justified their existence.

Asked why Germany, not Britain, had obtained a treaty with Soviet Russia, he said this question was still obscured by the "fog of Moscow," but that Germany had probably bid higher than Britain.

"Germany handed over the Baltic States and sold her independence," he declared. "I know, however, that Britain made a real effort, but that Germany succeeded."

Hungary Orders Defense Census

BUDAPEST (AP)—The Hungarian Government Nov. 5 ordered a national defense census of all males between the ages of 12 and 70 and females between the ages of 16 and 50.

The census will be taken Nov. 18-19 to list those capable of carrying on defense industries in time of emergency.

Gandhi Hints Indians' Use Of Civil Disobedience

BOMBAY, Nov. 7 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi said today that his followers had started passive resistance in India's constitutional crisis with the resignation of five Provincial Governments dominated by the Congress (Nationalist) Party.

The Indian leader asserted, however, when en route from Delhi to Wardha yesterday, "I will resist civil disobedience (active resistance) unless I find the country prepared for that."

Acceptance of the resignation of the Congress Ministry of Orissa—the fifth to resign—was announced today. The Congress Party is protesting Britain's refusal to consider constitutional reforms for India until after the end of the European war.

Previous to Mr. Gandhi's action, the British Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, expressed "disappointment" over the necessity of invoking "emergency measures" in many Indian Provinces and undertook new efforts to bring together the country's rival factions.

Meanwhile, the Assembly of Punjab Province, predominantly populated by Moslems and Sikhs who furnish the backbone of India's army, adopted a resolution today supporting Great Britain and condemning "Fascist and Nazi aggression."

World Climate Getting Warmer —And It's Not the Humidity

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—World-wide evidence that climate is getting warmer was presented to the American Institute of Physics' temperature symposium.

The change may be the start of one of the major changes in climate which the earth has not known since geological times, long before any recorded history.

"Climatologists," said J. B. Kincer, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, "have considered historic climate as a rather stable thing, with short period variations of considerable magnitude, but without especially significant trends to higher temperatures, world-wide in scope, as to suggest that the orthodox conception of stability of climate needs some revision at least."

He cited weather records. In Portland, Oregon, in the last two decades 17 of the 20 years have been warmer than normal. The warmest was 1921. Every year since 1922 has been above average.

Omaha, in a similar period, has had 15 years warmer than normal, with the peak in 1931. In Washington, D. C., 17 years have been warmer than normal and every year since 1926 has brought above normal heat in that city. Washington's warmest year was 1921.

Capetown, South Africa, recorded 19 years warmer than normal, with the hottest in 1927.

World-wide monthly records for 23 years, show all but four considerably warmer than normal. Two of these years were at normal, and two were colder than the average. These records have been completed only up to 1932.

Although not a part of the climate change evidence, the world's coldest and hottest figures may be involved in the change. The coldest on record was 90.4 below zero in Siberia. This happened in February, 1892.

The hottest recorded, however, came in September, 1922, with 136.4 degrees in Tripolitania, a North African possession of Italy.

The geological changes of the past are recorded in rock and sediment deposits showing several ice ages, scattered through millions of years. Between each ice age there was a warm period. All of these changes took apparently thousands of years to swing either up or down the temperature scale.

Japanese Bluntly Warned About Treaty by Pittman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Current intensive efforts of the State Department to bring Japan to terms over the future of American rights in China were strongly buttressed today by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada.

Unless relations between the United States and Japan improve, said the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee very bluntly today, Congress undoubtedly will enact his pending resolution empowering the President to embargo any or all exports to Japan.

"It is entirely fair that Japan should be warned, of the ides of January," the Pittman statement said, referring to Jan. 26 when the 1911 trade treaty between the United States and Japan will expire. "Her entire attitude in China has been in total disregard of the rights of the United States and other countries."

The Senator said he thought the Foreign Relations Committee membership approved the resolution, and doubted that a new pact would be negotiated before the old one expires. In any event, he thought it would be a good bargaining weapon even if the President did not use the powers of retaliation which would be given him.

Senator Pittman's warning followed a statement by the State Department on Saturday that it had not been threatening Japan with economic penalties during the discussions which Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is now carrying on in Tokyo, and threw some light on the adroit strategy of joint firmness and conciliation by which American policy in the Far East is being conducted. For Senator Pittsman's forthright declaration comes as a warning from the Senate, rather than the Administration. It makes perfectly clear in Japan what the penalties are for continued discrimination against American trade and interests in China, while leaving the State Department's hands free for a more conciliatory approach.

In a word, the Department can say to the Japanese Government in substance: our desire is to negotiate a friendly agreement with you, which will keep the peace and enlarge our mutual trade and greatly benefit us all. But you can see for yourselves what the temper of the Senate is. If we cannot come to friendly terms between now and January, the Senate will take matters out of our hands, and apply an economic pressure which would be unfortunate all around.

This is in line with the State Departments policy throughout the past two years. An increasing pressure is being brought to bear on Japan with fleet units concentrating in the mid-Pacific, with the trade treaty now close to abrogation when the period of six-months notice expires, and with Ambassador Grew becoming increasingly outspoken in his effort to tell the Japanese moderates and people at large of American dissatisfaction with the "new order in China." At the same time, Secretary Hull has left no stone unturned in an effort to use this pressure only for the purpose of bringing about a negotiated solution. It is profoundly hoped at the State Department that this effort will succeed before it becomes necessary to resort to more stern measures.

Roosevelt Casts Ballot at Hyde Park; 'Don't Vote Gravestones,' He Warns

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—With a facetious admonition to the Election Board to "be sure not to vote the gravestones," "Farmer" Franklin D. Roosevelt cast his ballot today at the Town Hall of this Hudson Valley village.

The President voted for county and local officials and on the question of legalizing pari-mutuel betting on horse races in New York State.

He drove up in an open White House car with his mother, his wife, and his personal secretary. He paused beside Emma W. Crapser, Election Clerk.

"What is your name?" she inquired, although she must have had a good idea.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"Occupation?"

"Farmer," the President replied.

The President was given a number—304—and then he warned against voting the gravestones. The Election Board roared.

Mr. Roosevelt commented that the Election Board was made up mostly of women, and said: "I think I'd trust the women more than the men."

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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German Youths Taught Doctrine of Superiority

A first-hand account of the results of training in Germany's Hitler Youth movement on at least one German youth was set forth by one of the movement's leaders in an interview related recently by a visitor to a Hitler youth hostel.

The interview, as reported, consisted of a number of questions and answers regarding activities and training of the Hitler Youth movement, directed to a group leader, through an interpreter. It comprises an interesting document on one phase of social conditions in the Third Reich.

An unofficial expression of the aims and training of the Hitler Youth Movement in Germany today was recounted here recently by a visitor to a youth hostel in Germany who interviewed one of the Hitler Youth group leaders

The following questions and answers were reported to be included in the interview:

Question: On the knives of the Hitler Youth is written, "blood and honor." What is the meaning of this inscription?

Hitler Youth Leader: "Blood and honor" simply means that an insult to German honor must be washed out with blood. However, the blood must be of equal quality as our own and the foe of a worthy rank and tradition. This excludes, of course, all Jews.

Question: Why does Germany not send representatives to Christian Youth conferences?

Hitler Youth Leader: There are no Christian Youth organizations in Germany. Before 1933 the churches had their youth clubs and educated the youth after their manner, singing hymns, praying, and reading the Bible. Sports for girls were forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church. This is, of course, ridiculous for a modern nation in a modern world. Later the churches, seeing the popularity of camping and of sport, introduced it for their boys. They were, however, always too soft and sentimental for us. We train the youth differently. They learn to love this world, to march, to play, to fight, to help one another in a comradely spirit.

Question: Is it true that every German boy is trained to believe the party dogma even by force if necessary?

Hitler Youth Leader: The Hitler Youth have many opportunities to use their individual, creative energies. We don't plan to turn out any pacifists or communists. Our boys will be patriotic Germans with a knowledge of their history and traditions and ready to defend their country. You don't suppose that the Russian bear would have stooped to a mutual nonaggression pact and a trade treaty with a nation of pacifists, do you?

Question: What is the Hitler Youth thought on international comradeship among boys?

Hitler Youth Leader: We believe in the comradeship of the youth of all nations. But our youth must learn in addition to value its own interests above those of other nations. For in times of crisis and of great danger no one will help them but themselves.

Question: Why are Hitler Youths all in uniform? Why do they always march and carry knives? Is their training militaristic?

Hitler Youth Leader: The Hitler Youth training is in itself not militaristic but is a physical and character training which will make them ready for their later Army training. Our physical trainers are trained in the Army and our games and sports are adapted to the needs of the Army. We do not want our boys to enter the Army as unconditioned pacifists for then their military training would be too hard and less fruitful of results. As for character training, we teach them to be soldiers, bearers of culture, models of order, discipline and constructive energy, ready to defend their country and her interests to the last man.

Question: What would you do if the leader made a mistake?

At this point it was reported that all the Hitler Youths in the hostel wanted to answer for themselves. Some shouted, "Hitler can't make a mistake!" others, "We would follow him to the end!" still others, "Better a wrong command than none at all!"

Question: How about the studies of the Hitler Youth?

Hitler Youth Leader: The most important study is history, German history. Germany history first and then world history from the German point of view. Our country is the chief thing to us. What use to know the dates of the various Chinese or Egyptian dynasties? The chief thing is that Germany was once united and strong; then she was divided and weak; now she is united and strong again and will always remain so.

The Hitler Youth Leader then left the circle, and one of his young charges explained about the contents of their history lessons. "We learn about the superiority of the Indo-Germanic races, the blond, the blue-eyed peoples, in all branches of human activity where courage and intelligence are decisive. There never was a great general, statesman, or philosopher who was not Indo-Germanic."

"How about Hannibal and the Phoenicians who kept the Indo-Germanic Romans at bay for so long?"

"I am not quite sure about Hannibal, but if he was great he was Indo-Germanic."

"How can you prove it? How does one know what was Indo-Germanic and what was not?"

"One looks in old church books."

"And before there were churches?"

"One looks at the ancestor pass (Ahnenpass)."

"But there were no ancestor passes before 1933."

"True enough. But Hannibal was Indo-Germanic. He was a great general, he must have been."

The fire was burning low. The Americans could not quite swallow the Indo-Germanic ideology. But they had satisfied their curiosity. "Let's go to bed," someone suggested. The fire was extinguished and they went to, bed Indo-Germanics and all.

This Is How They Do It

Il popolo italiano sa che non bisogna turbare il pilota specie quando è impegnato in una burrascosa navigazione, né chiedergli ad ogni istante notizie sulla rotta.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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All in the Day's Work of Modern Propaganda

Premier Mussolini's abilities as an aviator are made good use of by the Bureau of Propaganda. The poster's inscription says, "The Italian people know that they must not disturb the pilot, especially when he is engaged in tempestuous navigation; nor ask notice of the route at every turn." This typifies Italy's uncertain course between the Allies and Germany.

Spending on Air Pilot Study Advised

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Employment seems likely to take a leap in the aviation industry in the United States, on account of large Allied military orders and also because of the augmented American military and civil air program.

Charles S. Mattoon's book, "Your Career in Aviation," published by Foster & Stewart, says that in the next two years American aviation employment, according to competent authorities, will jump from 30,000 to 80,000 persons in the plane manufacturing industry alone. In addition, commercial air line and manufacturing establishment employment should increase 15 per cent, the book says, while the Civil Aeronautics Authority has embarked on a five-year program to train 100,000 more pilots.

Mr. Mattoon is personnel director of Curtiss in Buffalo, N. Y., which employs approximately 10,000 people. Of these employees there are only a half dozen men whose duties require them to be airplane pilots, he says. Only about 10 per cent of all those employed in the industry have anything to do with the airplane as a completed article, he adds.

"If you must fly," he says, "be prepared to spend from $1,500 to $3,000 at a good qualified aviation school, to secure a flying license better than a private pilot rating."

In each of the four divisions of aviation — plane building, engine building, commercial (air line and airport), and military, Mr. Mattoon has listed the occupational requirements. He has provided a specimen of an air line application, and a directory of aviation schools, engine and airplane manufacturers, and of air lines and repair bases.

* * *

Rails in the Air

To indicate that its destiny in transportation may not be confined to a right of way, the Kansas Southern Railroad has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for an air route from Kansas City to New Orleans. The road operates between Kansas City and Port Arthur, Texas, on the Gulf, by way of Shreveport, La., Texarkana and Beaumont, Texas. Should it be granted permission to institute an air line, it would be the second such development in the United States. Three New England roads, the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Central Vermont, combine in a subsidiary flying company, serving cities reached by their rails. In fact, the Kansas City Southern has acquired Clarence Belinn from the New England company to run its air subsidiary on a similar basis.

The Kansas City Southern route would parallel the Chicago and Southern's route, though somewhat west of it, while Braniff and Mid-Continent have both filed applications to operate over the proposed route. The CAA, therefore, must decide whether a carrier in one form of transportation may be allowed to operate another type, as in the pending American Export transoceanic situation, also whether newcomers shall be granted routes in favor of companies already set up to perform a flying service.

* * *

Stratosphere Plane Readied

The actual flying design of the wood and cloth dummy "mockup" plan that visitors saw this summer in the Aviation Building at the World's Fair in New York, moved closer last week to its flight testing stage in Buffalo, N. Y. The new, 36-passenger Curtiss-Wright substratosphere plane shortly will receive its landing gear and final wing and tail surfaces. Larger than airliners now in domestic operation it is designed to travel speeds up to four miles a minute at altitudes of 20,000 feet and over.

New Zealand Social Security Working Well, Sponsor Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The vast social security plan of the Government here, held by some critics to be beyond the country's resources, is moving well within the charted lines, according to a statement by the Rev. Arthur H. Nordmeyer, leading Socialist Member of the House of Representatives.

The Rev. Mr. Nordmeyer, a chief sponsor of the plan and chairman of the House Committee which examined it before the Government prepared legislation last year, reveals that costs of the various benefits which came into operation April 1 last were within the estimates.

Estimated cost of the plan this year was £17,850,000. This was not all new expenditure; existing cost of old-age benefits before the social security set-up was made was £7,000,000 a year, leaving the Government to find another £10,850,000. The wages tax of 1s. to the pound is expected to produce about £8,000,000 of this, the annual registration fee of 5s. paid by everyone, another £500,000, leaving about £3,000,000 to be raised by additional taxes.

A detailed examination, Mr. Nordmeyer said, showed how smoothly the plan was working on the financial side. The Ministry of Social Security had estimated £6,200,000 would be needed this year for age benefits, but applications totaled only £5,600,000. The estimate for widows' pensions was £1,000,000, but applications called for only £600,000. Even invalid pensions were lower than had been expected: the estimate was £1,000,000 and claims filed were for under £900,000.

Family benefit payments and orphans' pensions were far under the departmental budget. For family benefits £700,000 had been estimated, but only £160,000 was being paid, for orphans the vote was £50,000, and payments in sight were only £5,000.

The Rev. Mr. Nordmeyer admitted the portion of the scheme dealing with sickness was not working as well as the other sections. Delays in arranging the operation of this side of the plan have cut expenditure this year considerably.

On the basis of past incomes, the Rev. Mr. Nordmeyer believes, the Government will find the money necessary for the scheme without difficulty. He points out that official statistics give the national pay roll at £109,500,000 last year as against £98,600,000 in 1937. If the wages tax continues to yield a high amount, only about £1,500,000 more than was necessary in past years will have to be found It is on this point that critics of the Government have concentrated; they do not believe that with the values of exported products fallen, and quantity now fallen also, the Socialists can maintain their high wages policy and thus they foresee a drop in the yield from the wages tax and a consequent need for more taxation in a time of monetary shortage.

Poverty Can Go, La Guardia Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York's Mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia, submitted to a woman's hour radio interview over WOR network Nov. 6, and said the achievement he most earnestly wished for the Nation's chief City was the abolition of poverty. It could be done—"not in my time, but in yours"—he assured his interviewer, Mary Margaret McBride, who is Martha Deane to radio audiences.

"It can be done through a better system of distribution, less greed and selfishness and by facing the facts courageously," the Mayor said. "It will mean so arranging conditions that the National resources and great wealth of this Country can be enjoyed by all the people."

Praising the work of women in the City Government, Mayor La Guardia replied handily to the query about woman's capability for the Presidency, holding that sex had nothing to do with it, "but rather training, experience and backgrounds—and women haven't been in Government as long as men."

Cones of the Cascades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Many a traveler from Portland, Ore., through to Vancouver in British Columbia has likened the mountain peaks along the route to so many dishes of ice cream but only recently have they been spoken of as "cones."

Most people have known vaguely that they were cones of extinct volcanoes, but not until the recent talk of a Cascade National Park have they been referred to as such. In The Northwest Conservationist they are referred to as "lava cones" and "volcanic peaks" and "cones of the Cascades."

Of all these "cones," Mt. Hood is the most pointed and prim. From Portland windows Hood and St. Helens and Adams are as distinctive as three persons. Traveling toward Portland the three appear in especially dramatic sequence. Mt. Rainier is the guardian peak of the Pacific Highway for miles south of Olympia and as it begins to retreat St. Helens comes suddenly—always suddenly, into view. Not long after that Adams shoulders up behind Cascade foothills and then, suddenly also, there is Mt. Hood.

* * *

Hood the Favorite

Of the three, Hood is undoubtedly the favorite. It was over this mountain that the pioneers trekked, over Barlow Pass, perilously at times, and it is on this peak that Portland plays, summer and winter. It is here that world skiers foregather for winter sports. Hood is all bound up in Oregon tradition.

To many mountain lovers, St. Helens is the most beautiful. Certainly the most photographed, as reflected in Spirit Lake.

When publicists of the Pacific Northwest wish to be especially impressive they send out this view of St. Helens. Not having achieved national park status, the peak is almost entirely undeveloped, standing there like a lively subdeb waiting her debut. The name was bestowed by Capt. George Vancouver who named it after a friend in England.

Mt. Adams, although on the Washington side of the Columbia, is a picture for Oregonians on the south. Here is another unexploited mountain to be enjoyed by skiers, tourists and picnickers of another generation.

* * *

Rainier Holds Stage

In traveling north, Mt. Rainier centers the stage for 150 miles and more. It never appears the same, no matter how many times the highway is traveled. It is bold, it is tremulous, it is a bride, and at times it entirely disappears. It is especially addicted to disappearance when it should most appear. Famous travelers from world's end come and miss "the Mountain." Shortly afterward the monarch will appear to be enjoyed freely by the humblest farmer in the Puyallup Valley.

After Rainier comes Mt. Baker and for miles both share attention. Both of these great peaks have a way of floating in the sky, of hanging there aerial and unsupported.

In between the two mountains to the east, is Glacier Peak. Although not visible from the Pacific Highway it is still one of the major cones both in height, in glacial, and mountain-meadow beauty.

Mt. Baker is half Canadian; almost on the very border, it is enjoyed by Canadians quite as much as by Americans. This mountain, with its attendant Mt. Skuksan and lesser peaks, has been developed by the National Forest Service.

So these are the cones of the Cascades, looming up now just as they did 200 years ago when Captain Vancouver saw them and gave them names.

Kate Archibald

Argentina Moves to Protect Coal Supply If Britain Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although the British are confident they can continue to supply this country's coal requirements, Argentines have been compelled by war conditions to assure themselves of alternative neutral supplies. This explains the presence in Argentina and other eastern seaboard republics of South America of representatives of American coal exporters.

American participation in the South American coal market will depend upon competitive prices rather than upon accessibility of supply sources. So far, because of their command of the seas, the British have been sending their coal shipments to Brazil and the River Plate almost without interruption. The price differences between British and American coal, however, have now been partially extinguished by the doubling of trans-Atlantic freight rates and the extra war insurance.

More orders have gone to England since the stoppage of German and Polish supplies, and Argentine consumers have been assured the war will have no effect on deliveries, though prices are up by 50 per cent. British coal importers admit it is in their own interests to maintain prices at the lowest possible level. They do not want to force the Argentines into other markets or to change over from coal to oil.

Exchange preference has also favored British suppliers hitherto, but, as the war proceeds, the Argentines think that prices will ultimately be leveled and probably favor the Americans. Coal engineers have already arrived in Brazil and Argentina to instruct local consumers on the American types best suited for their factory plants and railways. American companies are convinced they soon will be asked to ease the coal situation of these countries.

A more certain prospect for American coal imports appears in Chile, where there has been a marked shortage owing to reduced mining and enhanced demand. The Production Ministry has rationed supplies to national industries and foreign shipping through a commission. The annual shortage is stated at 100,000 tons, but this is likely to increase owing to expanded industry and the Government's manufacturing development program.

Authorization has been given for the importation of 80,000 tons, of which 20,000 will be brought in by the Nitrate Corporation for use in that industry. It is officially stated that most of the imports, if not all, are expected from the United States. A small order for coke has already been placed there by the Production Corporation.

Jobs Seen in Television

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—U. A. Sanabria, Chief of Staff of the American Television Institute, asserted today that the introduction of television as a popular entertainment medium would be the Nation's greatest prosperity stimulant.

Once established, he said in an interview, the television industry would "easily employ 1,000,000 men directly and take care of 5,000,000 indirectly," and through its ramifications bestow benefits upon many other industries.

"Some 2,000 television stations," he continued, "undoubtedly would be needed to serve the larger population centers, which make up at least half of the country. Each of these stations would be a potential place of employment for 30 men, and that's taking into account only the engineering talent. The performing talent would exceed the engineering personnel.

"I am convinced that the motion picture industry as a whole will receive an enormous growth through television; notwithstanding that individual movie exhibitors over the country might suffer at first. In the full functioning of television many more films will be required.

"The raw material industries, fabricators, and those engaged in the various manufacturing operations all would be helped."

In order to help make television show business a going concern, Mr. Sanabria suggested that businessmen in a given community join in underwriting a television station, and that the Federal Government build the station and perhaps help families obtain television sets at reasonable prices for extended contract periods.

The American Television Institute, a joint enterprise of Mr. Sanabria and Dr. Lee De Forest, often called the "Father of Radio," operates training centers for young engineers in Chicago and Hollywood and manufactures television equipment for colleges and universities

Jobs Demanded If Flag Shifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—A proposal made by the United States Lines to transfer the registry of some of its vessels to the flag of Panama, in view of the amended Neutrality Act, is called unfair to labor here, Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, declaring that if vessels were to be transferred, American seamen should be employed. "If these ships are manned by alien seamen," Mr Curran warned, "the union is going to see to it that the American seamen thrown on the beach as a result are taken down to Washington. to maintain a picket line around the Commission (Maritime) until those American seamen are taken care of.

"It is thoroughly un-American to throw our seamen out of work and hire aliens to take their places. It is my opinion that the United States Lines are circumventing the Neutrality Act and are placing the country in a very dangerous position. There is a possibility that belligerents might take to sinking the ships. The ships should be kept under the American flag and rerouted."

The Black Diamond Line, operating eight vessels to Antwerp and Rotterdam, has indicated that it will obviate the provisions of the Neutrality Act by chartering foreign vessels with foreign crews. The American Export Line is to a large extent unaffected by the Act as it now stands, since the line operates to Mediterranean ports. Marseilles is the only port its vessels call at in a belligerent country, and in the future it will be omitted.

Of All Things . . . !

Extra for Congressmen

TITUSVILLE, Pa.—U. S. Representative Robert L. Rodgers (R) of Pennsylvania tells this one on himself.

With another Congressman, he motored from Washington into Virginia one morning for breakfast at a tourist home.

Mr. Rodgers called for the bill. "Two breakfasts at 75 cents each, $1.50," said the landlady.

Surprised at the total, Mr. Rodgers asked, "are eggs scarce down here?"

"No," was the prompt reply, "but Congressmen are."

Perhaps Two Turkeys?

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Add Thanksgiving Day complications: Mayor James R. Law said he would follow President Roosevelt's lead and proclaim Nov. 23 for this Capital City, but Gov. Julius Heil fixed Nov. 30 for the State of Wisconsin. Thus State employees may work when the rest of Madison eats turkey, or they may have two holidays because Attorney General John Martin held that President Roosevelt and the Governor had equal authority to fix the date.

'Shocking' Bridge Tolls

FLORENCE, Ala. (AP)—Indignant tourists complained that gatekeepers on the new Pickwick Lake bridge were playing practical jokes. Handing over toll money, the motorist often got a jolting electric shock when he touched the keeper's hand. But it's no joke to the keepers, either, explained Bridge Engineer G. P. Willoughby. Automobiles running at high speed create static electricity, he said, and crossing the palm of the "grounded" collector causes the shock. The Highway Department is considering rubber insulating mats for collectors.

A Pocketful of Things

NEW YORK, (AP)—Twelve-year-old Billy Stone was crowned unquestionable champion in a surprise pocket census at the Madison Square Boy's Club.

Here's what his pockets held:

Corkscrew, lock, chalk, electric switch, red glass, foreign stamps, old watch, match box covers, skate key, club membership ticket, bunch of keys, marbles electric wire, rubber bands, photograph negatives, piece of leather, notebook, handkerchief, magnet, string (knotted), gas-jet tip, envelope of cleaning powder, piece of iron, pencils, penknife, screws, meday, one dice, half a lollypop and—a wad of chewing gum (slightly used).

Mail 'Conscience Fund'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department has received a money order for $30 from a rural mail carrier who retired three years ago.

He said that in 18 years of journeying along the R. F. D. routes he often had given rides to persons who carried bundles which he believed should have been sent through the mails.

He estimated the Government had lost about $30 of revenue in this manner.

The Rotterdam Sailed

OMAHA, Neb.—William H. Schmoller was in Holland when the World War broke out, and he booked passage on the steamship Rotterdam. It didn't sail and he finally got home on another ship.

Twenty-five years later Mr. Schmoller again was in Holland when a new war began and he faced another transportation problem. This time he came home—on the Rotterdam.

Good Advertising?

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The man who flipped a brick through a Philadelphia clothing store window and fled with a suit and topcoat didn't faze the merchant a bit.

He just painted a big sign to hang in the broken window:

"Our clothes must be good—look how they come to get them."

Travel

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British Guiana Raises More Food To Do Part in War

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Nov. 6 (CP)—British Guiana pushed plans today for economic self-sufficiency during the war by linking its "Grow More Food" campaign with parallel efforts to eliminate or reduce imports of articles for which substitutes may be found.

Stimulated by Government House conferences and public meetings sponsored by Georgetown authorities, villages are putting new acreages into food crops. The Government is undertaking to insure fair prices.

A successful experiment was conducted by bakers who mixed rice with wheaten flour. The Legislature approved a revolving fund designed to eliminate the annual import of 300,000 pounds of black eye peas.

Experiments are under way for the cultivation of adlay, a tropical grain now being grown in the Philippines. By successful cultivation of grain, it is hoped to further reduce the consumption of imported wheaten flour. Timber is off the list of imported goods as far as the Public Works Department is concerned.

Naval Aviation Outpost Started in Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy ordered work started Nov. 2 on a $8,330,000 aviation outpost at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The contract for the construction of a breakwater, barracks, hangars and other buildings was awarded to two Baltimore firms, the Arundel Corporation and the Consolidated Engineering Company, Inc.

At the same time a secondary base for destroyers at Key West, Fla., which has been idle for the last six years, was put back in service to reinforce the new Atlantic Coast neutrality patrol.

Two Weeks of Pay Boost Donated to Help Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—When employees of the Arizona Lumber & Timber Company were given a wage increase, they voluntarily assessed themselves the amount of the increase for two weeks. The collection was made through their union and amounted to $868. This sum was turned over to company officials with a request that it be used to the best advantage in promoting the use of Arizona timber products within Arizona. The workmen are also trying to persuade dealers, builders, carpenters, and home owners to give preference to Arizona lumber.

New Gas Co-operative Serves in Oklahoma

CHELSEA, Okla. (AP)—There was gas in some homes here Nov. 6 and workmen rushed connections to other consumers whose stoves had been cold four days. Three homes had fuel provided by a new co-operative distributor and piping was complete in one business block.

P. D. Wood, President of the Consumers Co-operative Gas Company, said service should be restored to the town's 380 consumers in a week.

Sub-freezing temperatures occurred after a distributing company discontinued operations Thursday. It reported the supply was inadequate.

Hoover Library Adding Posters, Newspapers

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—The Hoover library on war, revolution and peace is now collecting official papers, posters and newspapers in Europe for a permanent exhibit in connection with the present European war.

Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, chairman of the library Board of Directors, cabled from Europe that he had obtained sizable collections from Germany, Poland and England, and hoped to add to the collections.

The library, on the Stanford University campus, already has the world's greatest array of documentary material on the World War. Much of it was from the personal files of former President Herbert Hoover.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Yugoslavia: Its New Unity Is Hope of Balkans

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Key to Italy's efforts to form a Balkan bloc to prevent German or Russian expansion into that area is Yugoslavia. The problem of the Balkans has been dissension—and Yugoslavia within itself is almost a whole Balkans, for its internal dissensions have long made major news.

"It is a case of inter-Slav differences. Here's an example. A year ago the Slovaks launched a crusade against the Czechs. That opened the way for the collapse of Czechoslovakia under German pressure. Since then there have been intense efforts to stabilize Yugoslavia so that it should not fall a victim to such 'divide and rule' methods. Made up of three Slav branches, the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, Yugoslavia is vulnerable to that kind of politics."

Question: "Most of Europe's dissensions we have discussed have been found to be based on minorities, on different peoples being forced to live under other nations' domination. But here is a nation practically all Slav and still there is serious enough dissension to cause a break up of the state. How can you explain that?"

Answer: "Because the Slavs are notorious for not getting along with one another. There was the Czech-Slovak case we just mentioned. At that time the Poles, also Slavs, instead of supporting the Slav Czechs, actually jumped in to plunder them. And now you have just seen the Slav Russians help Germans destroy Slav Poland.

"This Slav weakness is the reason there have been so many foreign rulers over the Slavs. The Slavs wear themselves out fighting each other—then a foreign ruler steps in. Thus the first great rulers of the Russians were Scandinavians. Another was German and even today the Russian ruler is not Russian or Slav at all but the Georgian, Stalin. Why, one of the commonest concepts of Stalin's foreign policy today is that, having learned this lesson of letting people wear themselves out so an outsider can step in and rule, Stalin is really urging Germany on to wear out itself, along with Britain and France, in a long war so he can step in and take control over them all."

Question: "As I understand it the Serbs are greatly predominant in Yugoslavia. Is there any hope of unity except through crushing domination by the Serbs?"

Answer: "Yes, indeed. The fact that the Serbs for years were not able to bring true unity despite their strength and energy showed the inherent will-to-survive of these smaller groups, the Croats and Slovenes. Much fighting and bloodshed resulted from the conflict. Attempts to use sheer force caused the formation of a dictatorship ten years ago. This in turn, led to the assassination of King Alexander and to the threat of a Croatian secession. Efforts to reach a compromise were happily expedited by the concern at Hitler's rapid spreading over Europe and last August the Croatians were given a government of their own within the Yugoslav state."

Question: "Just how does that work out?"

Answer: "An area comprising somewhat over a quarter of the western part of the country and containing nearly a third of the population, Croatia will have a parliament of its own but at the same time will send representatives to a common parliament at Belgrade. It also shares with the rest of Yugoslavia a common dynasty and will support common ministries of defense and foreign affairs. There will also be co-operation in the fields of trade, commerce, industry and agriculture through a central bureau."

Question: "If this can be done within Yugoslavia, which is, as you say a Balkans within itself, doesn't it hold out hope for similar unity in the rest of the Balkans?"

Answer: "That is what makes Yugoslavia a sign of hope—and this Croatian solution one of the most important political events in years."

Question: "I understand that our friends, the Bulgarians, to whom you introduced us last week, are practically identical with the Yugoslavs. Is this true? If so, why shouldn't these two countries merge as the first step in further Balkan unity?"

Answer: "Let us take your questions in order. The Bulgarians' language is very similar to that of most of the people in Yugoslavia, is written in the same characters as that of Serbia. The Bulgarian form of Christianity is identical with that of Serbia. Traditions, ways of living, the economic status and many of the folk songs, ballads and costumes of Bulgaria and Serbia are almost identical.

"But as to unity, the time is not ripe. Many sincere workers have sought it but most of the Bulgarians prefer to remain independent for the moment. This apparently is a good thing, because of the question of harmony within Yugoslavia. Until complete internal accord is reached in that state, the addition of Bulgaria would only add to the confusion, making for further Balkan instability. However, with such common bonds and very friendly relations, Serbia and Bulgaria are already making a fine contribution to Balkan unity and harmony."

Question: "Could you have Mr. Markham tell us something about the characters and natures of the Yugoslav peoples?"

Answer: "With Yugoslavia as our topic today, Mr. Markham was ready for a 'command performance.' You'll find him on Fireside page 127."

The Melting Pot That Is Yugoslavia

Pauls; Wide World; Pix; Central Press; Pitshke from Gendreau

Land of Conflicting Races, Religions, Imperial Interests

Vagabonding through Yugoslavia: (1) View of Herzegovina along the blue Adriatic. (2) King Peter, boy King of the Balkans, with Prince Paul, Regent. (3) Sarajevo, where the shot was fired starting the World War. (4) Croat folk-dance musicians. (5) Yugoslavian peasant girls. (6) A city father of Trebinje, Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia: Where East Meets West

By R. H. Markham

Across Yugoslavia runs the line that for centuries separated the eastern from the western world. On the one side was Byzantium, on the other Rome; on one side was the Empire of the Sultans, on the other that of the Hapsburgs; on one side is Eastern Orthodox Christianity, on the other Roman Catholicism. In Yugoslavia you find the place where the Balkans begin, and where Europe begins.

It is also intersected by racial chasms as well as by historical ones. If you should imagine its 95,558 square miles of territory assuming the form of a pie, and cut into six pieces, you might call one a Serbian piece, and the others Croatian, Slovenian, German, Hungarian, and Albanian pieces. In reality, these ethnological areas are not at all equal. The biggest is that of the Serbs. These internal divisions, many of which are deepened by historical traditions and the rivalries of neighboring powers, determine the mold in which the new state of Yugoslavia must develop.

Unifying Force

But there are forces tending toward unity as well as disunity. One of them is the fact that most of the people in this country are Slavs. Yugoslavia means the land of South Slavs. A Yugoslav is simply a South Slav. Of the 14 million people in the country, more than 12 million are Slavs, namely, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. However, this does not mean as much as it might appear to, for Slavs are notoriously discordant.

During the first decade of its existence this state was called "The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes." That was the name many of the people preferred. The groups didn't wish to lose their identity in a new union. Only after the royal dictatorship of 1929 was the word "Yugoslavia" imposed.

Of the three main South Slav groups the Serbs comprise somewhat over seven million people, the Croatians three and a half, and the Slovenes one million.

Speaking broadly, Yugoslavia's line between East and West separates the Croatians and Slovenes from the Serbs. The first two groups are Roman Catholic, the third Greek Orthodox; the first two were long a part of the Hapsburg Empire, the third of the Turkish; the first two groups are European, the third Balkanese. The standard of culture, civilization, and general progress steadily falls as one passes from West to East in Yugoslavia, so the Slovenes, occupying the extreme northwest corner, are decidedly the most advanced.

The Slovenes

This tiny people, indeed, is one of the most advanced in all Europe. In most respects, it may be ranked with the Swiss, Danes, and Swedes. Like most Yugoslavs, the Slovenes are principally engaged in agriculture, though they have a steadily growing industry and derive a good deal of wealth from forests and coal mines.

But they haven't very much flair. They're solid and stolid, like the Swiss. It's the Croatians who have flair. They carry romance into every aspect of their lives. It's a colorful, but tragic, romance. The Croatians are always in trouble. They're rather like the Irish. They are ever protesting, hoping, dreaming, singing. For centuries they wanted to be freed from the Hungarians and Hapsburgs; now they want to be freed from the Serbs and Karageorgevitches.

They live east and south of the Slovenes, occupying Central Yugoslavia. Four-fifths of the Croatians are peasants, as a rule excellent ones. Both work days and holidays they wear bright and beautiful hand-embroidered costumes. They do more singing than most European peoples, and have a more advanced culture of a purely peasant character than any other nation. Their chief city, Zagreb, is probably the most beautiful in Yugoslavia.

It is the Serbs who constitute the backbone of Yugoslavia—often a very bristly backbone. They call themselves the Piedmontese of Yugoslavia; others compare them to Prussians. They are Balkanese, backward, crude, strong. They are filled with energy, are brave, aggressive, self-reliant, ambitious.

Many are tall, long-faced, brown-haired, blue-eyed. The men are often strikingly handsome; many of the women are beautiful. In a way they are "wild westerners." They like open spaces, daring exploits, personal prowess, swagger. Some of them wear magnificent folk costumes. They are lavishly hospitable, and as a rule, very friendly.

The Serbs have a tradition of loving freedom and have often fought for it with astounding bravery. Their social system has been based on a simple patriarchal democracy, and they have a true attachment to equality. They were under the Turks for 400 years and during all that time they sang about the fateful battle of Kossovo, that brought them into bondage. Of all the Balkan peoples, the Serbs were the first to revolt against foreign masters. They began a struggle in 1804 that lasted until 1918. It is they who precipitated the World War.

Nationalism

Unlike most Slavs, they are not very mystical or religious. Their passion is Nationalism, rather than world reform, eternal peace, or universal brotherhood. They are not crusaders, except for Serbia. They are positive. They dominate Yugoslavia, because of all South Slavs they are the best soldiers, ablest politicians, most stalwart hustlers, and know what they want.

The creation of Yugoslavia was one of the good results of the 1914 war. Its preservation and consolidation will help stabilize the Balkans. Yugoslavia is one of the world's key states; it may be called a keystone in an archway of races, religions, and imperial interests.

A Serbian Guslar Sings His Song

Of all the nations, the Greeks had the best news commentator. His name was Homer.

Other nations, also, have had Homers, who usually told their stories in verse, accompanied by music. In Serbia they still exist and go from village to village, singing of world events. They play on little, primitive "guslas," and are called guslars.

One is singing this afternoon at Gorni Doub in a wild, lonely part of southeast Yugoslavia. It's where Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Serbia, move toward one another. Mt. Shar rises, snow-covered, in the distance. Beyond the hills and valleys is the plain of Kossovo.

It is market day and the people, who came from far and near to buy and sell, have gathered in the square.

You see donkeys with a heavy bundle of wood tied on each side of a packsaddle. Lean gray oxen, relieved of their yokes, munch hay before their small wagons of rye, apples, or black charcoal.

The Guslar

An old guslar has come into the square and sits on a crude three-legged stool. He is a welcome guest.

The gusla begins to screech, the guslar wets his lips, the grand march of the heroes begins.

"The Sultan came to Kossovo. Came with his hordes to Kossovo. He had soldiers as sands of the sea, horses as trees in the forests, rifles as stars in the sky. On his head the green fez of the prophet; on it a glistening crescent and a star like a diamond aflame.

"The Sultan has come; Moslem hosts have come, to subdue little Serbia, to tread on our cross, pillage our churches, ravage our homes. Turk regiments cover yon Kossovo as deep snow covers Mt. Shar.

"Down rushes Lazar to meet them. Good King Lazar, the Serb, riding on a milk white horse, saddle embroidered by Serb maids, maids with eyes like blue heaven and flowers in their soft hair. With Lazar come all the Serb heroes, pigherds from the hills, slayers of wild boars, defiers of danger, bridegrooms of peril, protecting the helpless, crushing oppressors, carrying the cross.

Lazar the Mighty

"Out moves haughty Sultan. Down sweeps mighty Lazar. Cross meets crescent. Defender faces invader. Mothers pray in churches. Children make the sign of the cross. Trembling grandfathers' hands fumble prayer beads. Europe holds its breath, as Lazar's heroes charge at Kossovo, fight Europe's fight at Kossovo.

The guslar went on.

"The sun rides in its charfot to the crossroads of heaven; the sun descends to its evening rest. The night brings darkness to Serbia, brings black night to all of the Balkans.

"Good King Lazar is slain, Lazar's heroes are vanquished, Lazar's army destroyed."

"Islam is triumphant," sings the guslar, "the Turks all victorious. A yoke is placed upon Serbia, bondage settles on Serbian plains, oppression sinks into Serbian valleys.

"Shar," proud Serbian Shar, wreathes his head in clouds of sadness. The river Vardar, bounteous Serbian Vardar, weeps its way to the far off Aegean. Serbian maidens, venture not from your houses, Serbian heroes, win back your freedom."

Serbian Night

"My children, look at yonder sun. Tomorrow, at this hour, he returns. Watch his circuitous journeys! After King Lazar fell, one thousand times one hundred, and half as many again, he passed across our heaven as the Turkish yoke rested upon us. Darkness was deep on the land. Sultans' swordsmen held all our roads. Turkish warriors ruled in our strongholds. Serbians hid in high forest cabins, preparing for dawn.

Black George

"Then Black George arose. Black George, the chief of the swineherds, Black George a Serbian prince, the first of the Karageorge family. He had red silk pants, a blue woolen vest, and shiny black shoes from Vienna. Silver gleamed from his curved sword's hilt, and his steed had the speed of a whirlwind.

"The whole Balkans still sat in darkness; Islam's red banner mastered all bulwarks; Bulgar and Greek bowed to Sultans. But Black George rebelled, Black George was a knight and deliverer. His heralds blew on their trumpets, the call leapt over mountain and valley, swept into thickets and woodlands, entered cabins and half-hidden churches.

"Serbian shepherds assembled, Serbian peasants and shepherds, barefooted men and their children, with stout hearts but derelict weapons.

"They sang old Kossovo songs, vowed to bring freedom to Serbia, attacked the Turks in their fortresses and broke the yokes of four centuries. Serbia again took its place among the countries of Europe.

"But harvests came not with mere planting, fruit does not spring from a blossom.

"Slowly winds our Vardar to sea, long wander our paths o'er the mountains, wearily move our flocks to their folds. Equally slowly comes freedom.

Sarajevo

"Ten times ten long years passed, the free part of our land was still tiny, flowers blossomed another ten times, ten times snow lay on the meadows, while hosts of brother Serbs still sat in hard Hapsburg bondage. Stamboul's domination was ended, but Vienna's continued unshaken. Serbian mothers signed. The sons of Serbia plotted. A terrible deed was planned in dark mountain fastnesses. The oppressor came down to Sarajevo, displayed his power to his subjects. Boys, bent on freedom, met him and bombed the world into war.

"Horror then filled our land. Bondage came and not freedom. Those bombs wrought Serbia's ruin. Our light went out as a star falling down from the heavens. Serbian warriors withdrew, victorious rivals advanced, every Serbian fortress surrendered, enemy regiments marched on our roads. Kossovo came again, Serbia was erased from the map."

Serbia's Dawn

"Darkness lay on Serbian fields; winter covered its meadows. Ice stilled its saddened rivers, fog shrouded its sorrowful mountains.

"But Serbia had friends. Hearts beat in France for our Serbia. Hearts beat in England for Serbia. The United States' heart beat for Serbia."

"Hvala Bogu!" shouted the listeners, (To God be praise!).

"Dawn followed the night, spring followed the winter."

"Serbia leapt with joy. Shar shouted to Mt. Triglav; Belgrade to distant Cetinje; Sava ran with joy to the Danube, the Danube sang its way to the sea. All Serbs were free.

Yugoslavia Born

"The Croatians also won liberty. And the Slovenes threw off their yoke. Yugoslavia was born. The fulness of time had come. Peace found its way unto us.

"But strife broke out among brothers. Serbs placed their heels on Croatians, laid hands on Croatia's treasures. Croatians hated us Serbians. Zagreb flamed with ire at our Belgrade. Civil strife was consuming our harvest, that we'd waited long ages to ripen. Violence raced down our valleys; Black George's grandson was murdered, a boy was left with the crown.

Co-operation

"Then out of the darkness came light; out of our fury came wisdom; understanding rose from our anger.

"As we went this year to cut our corn, and gather our grapes on hillsides, Belgrade and Zagreb consulted, Serbs and Croatians clasped hands. Yugoslavia found union in freedom; we're all brothers in love, not coercion.

"The Kossovo epic is ended, all Serbia's yokes have been broken. South Slavs have found freedom together."

The little fiddle screeched no more. The guslar's voice was still. The crowd rose stiffly from their places. They reverently repeated, "Gospodi pomilui!" (May God give His blessing!) **R. H. Markham**

British Empire United in War Effort

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Consultations between British and Dominion Ministers on the co-ordination of the Empire's war effort are proceeding here in an atmosphere of enforced secrecy. Although such secrecy is admittedy necessary, it is irksome alike to pubic and statesmen who are anxious to reveal as much concrete evidence as possible of the effective working of the commonwealth machine in its greatest task since the component parts were freed by the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

Strong though the urge is for an elaboration of the "British" Government's satisfaction at the progress already made," it is generally appreciated that to reveal the details of strategic plans for the proposed troop movements, economic warfare, and food shipments would be to give valuable information to the enemy. Moreover, it is stressed that the present consultations constitute neither an Imperial Conference nor an Imperial War Cabinet, and that although every war problem affecting the Dominions and India is being closely examined, the responsibilty for all decisions remains with the respective Parliaments.

The System Works

Thus, while secrecy inevitably surrounds the talks, it is betraying no confidence to state that the successful working of the Commonwealth system in the present situation is providing an invaluable lesson in that form of co-operation between freely associated nations which is widely held to be the basis on which a new European order should be founded when the war ends.

One point on which all delegates are unanimous is that this gathering in London of Dominion representatives of differing political views is a conclusive answer to the theories of German propagandists that the Empire, loosed from imperial bonds, would separate into fragments at the first threat of the mailed fist.

Dominion visitors, among whom are New Zealand labor members, insist too that this loyal rallying to the British flag is testimony of the Dominion recognition that Britain nowadays is not a covetous Nation trying to manage its possessions solely to its own advantage, but rather is substituting consent for force, and mutual development and freedom for exploitation.

It was to this heartening testimony that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Major Clement R. Attlee, Leader of the Labor Opposition, paid tribute in the House of Commons in addresses welcoming the Dominion representatives. "The action of so many peoples of various races," Mr. Chamberlain said, "is witness of their consciousness that the threat to Britain is equally a threat to that freedom and well-being which has been assured to them under British rule."

Striking Demonstration

Major Attlee called it "a striking demonstration of how the strength of ties between peoples of different races, languages, and creeds depends on freedom, and not compulsion. It is our duty to see that in everything we do we keep alive that conception of freedom that is ever spreading further throughout the whole Empire."

The purpose of the consultations is essentially an interchange of views and an examination of the means whereby the Dominions can best serve the communal purpose. While Canada concentrates on a scheme for training and equipping a great Empire air force, there are discussions here on how New Zealand can perhaps render the greatest service by concentrating its manpower largely on food production; how Australia can specially develop economic assistance as well as training forces, building destroyers, and supplying food, on how South Africa can best carry out its undertaking to defend, if necessary, the British territories in Africa.

The Dominion experts—military, naval, air, and economic warfare—are in consultation with experts of the United Kingdom, and will remain behind for constant contact after the Ministers return home in about ten days' time.

War and Peace Aims

An important topic of the general discussions is the Allies' war and peace aims. When pressed for a fuller statement, on such aims, spokesmen for the British Government have pointed out that a precise declaration can only be drawn up in agreement with the Dominions and France.

Dominion representatives, who are having an extensive insight into all phases of the British war effort and problems, will be fully equipped to guide their own Governments in reaching decisions on the various issues.

Canada is represented by Mr. Thomas A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, who is considered to bear a striking physical resemblance to Mr. Anthony Eden and who is a statesman of wide experience in agriculture, home affairs, immigration, and colonization. From Australia is Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister for Supply and Development, who served throughout the World War and is responsible for equipping the present army that Australia is raising.

Col. Deneys Reitz, South African Minister for Native Affairs, is regarded as one of the most colorful visiting representatives, since he previously fought against Britain in the Boer War. After a voluntary exile in Madagascar, he entered the South African Parliament in 1920 but it was subsequently found he was not legally a British subject and a special bill, called the Reitz relief bill, had to be passed to legalize his position.

The New Zealand Minister is Peter Fraser, a Scotsman, who, as acting Premier of his country's Labor Government at the outbreak of war, expressed his people's determination to be at Britain's side. The Indian representative is Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Aid From Dominions

Ample evidence of the extent of the war effort in the Dominions, India, and the Colonies reaches this country almost daily. Mr. Chamberlain himself has paid tribute in the House of Commons to the eager contributions. As examples he cited the doubling of the Royal West African Frontier forces and the trebling of the King's African Rifles in East Africa.

Apart from the news of a vast scheme to make Canada the Empire's air training center, there are reports of intense activity over South Africa's plan to train air pilots, observers, and photographers. Australia's effort includes the building of three destroyers, the mechanization of its Army, the training of a special force for overseas if it is needed, the expansion of its Air Force and munition factories.

India, despite the acute constitutional controversy, has just announced the expansion of its Army and there is said to be the same difficulty in coping with the flood of voluntary recruits. A large number of Indian troops have already gone overseas, but the policy of the World War, when they were sent long distances and exposed to unaccustomed climatic rigors, is being changed, and they are now being posted to friendlier latitudes.

Another injustice to the Indians has been removed, and they are now accepted at British recruiting offices and serve in the same units and on equal terms with other British subjects.

Canada's Commander-in-Chief

© International

Lord Tweedsmuir **R. J. Grant**

The Governor General of Canada, left, is shown wearing for the first time his uniform as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces as he inspected aviation units in Ottawa with Wing Commander Grant recently

U. S. Surveys Canada's Part In War Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — The prospect of Britain drawing to the limit on the "large basic industrial capacity" of Canada, whose "most important lines of production are based directly on rich raw material resources," is described for the benefit of interested American businessmen by officials of the Department of Commerce here.

A survey prepared by the regional information division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce notes that "a production effort will be made in Canada involving expansion in many lines," and says, "how great this expansion will be depends primarily on the intensity and duration of the conflict."

[In London the Associated Press reported an announcement of the Ministry of Supply Nov. 6 that the British Government had arranged to purchase Canada's entire output of lead and zinc for the duration of the war after all Canadian domestic demands have been met .

Canada produces about $22,000,000 worth of lead and about $12,000,000 of zinc a year, the bulk of which is mined in British Columbia.

The British agreed last week to take Canada's output of copper on a similar basis. Canada produces nearly $60,000,000 worth of copper annually.]

The Department's statement said in part:

"War contracts, so far reported, affect particularly the aircraft industry, where a centralized plan of production undertaken several months ago under the auspices of the British and Canadian governments, is being pushed to completion; the textile and shoe industries, supplying army clothing; and the railway car shops, in connection with the expansion of rolling stock. Indirectly, all industry has been stimulated by re-stocking orders which have developed in considerable volume in anticipation of increasing prices."

Figures are presented showing the essentially extractive nature of the Canadian economy. "The largest contributor to the manufacturing census, in point of value, is now non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, the industry which converts the gold, nickel, copper and other ores from Canadian mines, as well as imported bauxite, into the products which are sold on world markets."

As to the obstacles in the way of expansion, the following are noted:

"Notwithstanding the expansion of production, Canada, in common with other countries, has had an unemployment problem in recent years. As late as the middle of July, the official statistics reported 352,000 out of a total of 2,771,000 wage earners out of work in industry, agriculture, trade and all other lines. This is a substantial reservoir of labor which, so far as can be judged from present plans, will not be immediately reduced by enlistment for military service. There is a question, however, of the amount of skilled labor which it covers. In other countries, periods of even mild boom seem now to develop local shortages in the highly skilled classes. Preliminary information on the September labor market in Canada indicates a marked demand for machinists and tool makers."

Neutral Eire Is Affected Greatly by Neighbors' War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—For the first time for more than two centuries Dublin stands outside a war in which England and the rest of the British Empire are engaged. Yet while Eire believes it can remain neutral as an entirely non-British state, the effects of the war are being quickly felt, not only in the economic life of the country, but also in the large number of Irishmen who are fighting with the British forces. The number of Irishmen lost on the British battleship Royal Oak and the 10,000 or so summoned to England as reservists during the first week of war were some indication of the part Irishmen are playing in the war. Moreover the dimming of street lights with black masks provides a warning to residents that war conditions are in effect.

Eire does not fear an actual attack on itself but it does not wish to provide landmarks in air attacks on Great Britain. To hold a torch for the bombing of British towns would be a passive but important breach of neutrality. The black-out in Dublin is certainly much less complete than it is anywhere in England. Street lamps are shaded but not put out completely. Cars and other transport use normal lighting, a fairly high proportion of windows are darkened but it is not universal and many neon signs are lit. There is at present no compulsion to hide lights though it is expected that regulations may before long be made.

Dublin itself, however, is not uninterested in air raid precautions. Workers are being trained and gas masks got ready for issue. Nowhere, however, do you see the sandbags and shelters which fortify even remote English villages. The measures of air raid defense which are being taken, like the call for volunteers and the increase of the army, are intended to give Eire greater strength to maintain its neutrality.

Not Like Other Neutrals

Eire is in an entirely different position from the small neutrals on the continent. It is not on the roadway between belligerents but it is geographically behind England. There is no temptation to fight over or on its territory and it is automatically protected from Germany by the British navy and air force.

As to the economic effect of this war, gasoline is rationed and coal is going up in price. The gasoline ration allows about 300 miles a month to private cars while coal has risen from between 6s. and 8s. a ton in different localities. There are regulations in Eire similar to those in England to protect Eire's sterling credit abroad.

In agriculture the increase of wheat growing is being stimulated by a guaranteed price of 35 shillings a barrel and a new order that every farm of more than ten acres shall have not less than 12½ per cent of its land under tillage. At present Eire imports about 70 per cent of the wheat it uses, and as well as coal and oil is dependent on imports of timber, animal foodstuffs, and many manufactured goods.

The policy of economic self-sufficiency followed in recent years has to a certain extent reduced the need for imports of manufactured goods, but does not alter the position as to the basic raw materials. For these Eire is in the same situation as England. They are generally imported through English ports and markets, and submarine attacks are equally serious for both countries. Eire has no shipping of its own. It has to pay for its imports in sterling and except for England it has few direct exports to the countries from which it buys. As an example of its difficulties the Irish-German trade agreement can scarcely be expected to function with the blockade and the disappearance of German merchant shipping. There is, of course, the possibility of increases in quantity and price of Irish agricultural exports to Great Britain and Eire's closeness to Great Britain puts it in a position of special advantage.

Ration Gasoline Only

There are at present in Eire no plans for rationing anything but gasoline. It is claimed that Irish beet production can make the country self-supporting in sugar and there is optimism about tea, which is almost the national drink, though this is a product which obviously must be imported. Hydroelectric power and peat, for domestic use, should help the fuel situation. At best, however, government expenditure is expected to be heavy particularly in expensive subsidies to farmers and Eire's last pre-war budget, 1938-39, was not balanced. Taxes are increased for the current year.

The position between neutral Eire and Northern Ireland is curious for, as part of Great Britain, Northern Ireland is a belligerent. There is no guard on the border however beyond ordinary customs men, and there is free coming and going without pass or passport.

British military airplanes fly from Ulster airdromes and there is a probability that a pilot will get lost and fly over Eire territory, when he will be violating neutrality and be liable for internment.

The possibility of German submarines retiring to Eire territorial waters is also talked about. Eire has no naval vessels capable of making them leave, or of capturing them. Just the same as Northern Ireland, Eire has a number of nationals who are also belligerents, one might say privately, for they belong to the British fighting services.

Soviet Parades Might As Proof of Preparedness

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Soviet Russia capped its celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the Communist Revolution with a display of military might today as War Commissar Clement E. Voroshiloff warned that though neutral, the Nation "must be prepared."

Mr. Voroshiloff spoke briefly in Red Square, through which thousands of troops marched in a parade that lasted more than an hour and one half.

"The Soviet Government watches the international situation and will react to every event," Mr. Voroshiloff declared after praising the work of Soviet troops in Poland and Outer Mongolia.

Mechanized units, including 206 medium-sized tanks, formed a large part of the military display. Hundreds of thousands of civilians watched the pageant pass through streets decked with red banners and bunting while war planes roared overhead in formation.

See End of Capitalism

Prefacing the parade was the keynote speech of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff Nov. 6. He predicted the end of capitalism and inferentially urged Communists in foreign countries to work toward that aim.

"The names of Lenin and Stalin arouse bright hopes in every corner of the world and resound as a call to fight for peace and the happiness of nations, to fight for complete emancipation from capitalism," Mr. Molotoff said.

Referring to economic crises since 1929, in which he specifically mentioned the United States, Great Britain, and France, Mr. Molotoff suggested:

"Is any further proof needed to show that internal affairs of capitalist countries are in a very bad way indeed, that discontent is naturally gathering among their exploited and oppressed masses, and that everything is making for new and inevitable outbreaks against the power of capitalism?

Communist Growth Cited

"In one form or another this is the case in every capitalist country."

[Earl Browder, United States Communist leader, said in Boston Nov. 5 that the United States was "the country which is the most ripe, the most prepared, for a quick transition to socialism."]

Mr. Molotoff declared, "capitalism is senile and decaying; it is already looking backward on its past and is approaching its end. The new world brought into being by the October revolution is growing stronger from day to day and lifting its head higher and higher."

Blaming capitalism for war, including the Japanese-Chinese conflict as well as the struggle in Europe, Mr. Molotoff said, "certain plans for extending the war, by involving the Soviet Union, for example, have gone awry. We Soviet people have once again shown that we do not dance to others' music."

Asserting that Russia stood for peace and was making "ardent efforts to effect rapid termination of the war," Mr. Molotoff gave no suggestion that Germany might expect military aid from the Soviet Union.

Labor Party and Socialists United in Attack on Browder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The American Labor Party and the right-wing Socialist today joined in the drumfire on Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, for his speech in Boston on Sunday when he criticized the lifting of the arms embargo to European belligerents and coupled his criticism of President Roosevelt as a "spokesman of Wall Street," with the attacks on England, France, and Germany as imperialist aggressors in the European war.

Alex Rose, Executive Secretary of the American Labor Party, declared Mr. Browder's speech came as no surprise to him and was intended as "services rendered" to Joseph Stalin's Soviet regime, while Algernon Lee, City Chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, right-wing Socialist affiliate of the Labor Party, declared the Browder Boston address "clears the air," and that the Communist "mark of anti-Fascism, already half torn away by Ribbentrop and Molotoff, is completely thrown aside."

"Actually Browder has rendered a great service to the United States," Mr. Rose said. "Nothing could be more eloquently proved to some misguided Communists and their fellow-travelers that by supporting the Communist policy they have become members of the Soviet Union's foreign legion.

"The natural consequences of the Stalin-Hitler pact compel the Communists now to throw off all democratic pretensions; to preach revolution, which, for American usage, is to be called 'quick transition,' and which further leads them to ridicule the New Deal and to regard President Roosevelt as an ally of Wall Street. It was this criminal policy in Germany that brought on the rise of Hitlerism and which now endangers democratic values throughout the entire world.

"This development came as no surprise to the American Labor Party. Our party's anti-Communist resolution clearly analyzed and anticipated these developments. It will come as a severe shock to many misguided Liberals who fellow-travelled with the Communists. Some of these fellow-travelers traveled by local train and were able to get off in time when they realized the train's direction. Others who fellow-traveled by express are due for an intellectual and spiritual smash-up."

Mr. Lee saw "the new 'anti-war' veil" as now "too thin to hide a single feature of the totalitarian face."

"No one is going to be really deceived by the pretense that France and Great Britain, aided and abetted by President Roosevelt and his Wall Street friends (as was charged by Mr. Browder) are waging an imperialist war against Germany. That sort of talk has been made ridiculous by the Kremlim complaint that imperialist Finland is threatening an armed attack upon Soviet Russia. It is worth noting that in this country Fritz Kuhn's Bund and all the Fascist adventurers were far ahead of Browder in taking up this line of attack.

Browder Assailed

NEW YORK (AP) — Alex Rose, State Secretary of the American Labor Party, Nov. 7 assailed Earl Browder for declaring America was "the country which is most ripe, the most prepared, for a quick transition to socialism for which it lacks only the understanding and the will of the masses to that goal."

Mr. Rose said "the natural consequences of the Stalin-Hitler Pact compel the Communists now to throw off all democratic pretensions—to preach revolution which for American usage is to be called 'quick transition.'"

British Supplies Pushed In Pacific Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—As Cabinet ministers of Australia and New Zealand hastened to London by air to an Empire defense council, the war ministers of the two Antipodean countries reported that preparations for co-operation in the Empire's struggle were well in hand.

All signs here point to the fact that these preparations take the form of raising the war potential of the two countries, not by calling up masses of men as in the World War, but by organizing production of war supplies, maintaining that production at the highest possible peak, and training the specialists modern warfare demands. While both Governments have been criticized for failure to promise large forces to serve with the British armies it is clear that the British Government has told the Dominions that the first thing it seeks from them is a high-speed production machine and that at this time supplies of troops will not help win the war. Britain, it is indicated, has already as many men as it can train and equip, and even the sturdy colonial divisions are not sought at this stage.

To this call both Antipodean lands are responding. While the Governments continue to shroud their plans in secrecy it is clear that New Zealand will send abroad at least a division of 20,000 men and Australia probably three times that force. Organization proceeds on that basis, which will give an adequate army from the Antipodes but at present the emphasis is all on the training of these men and not on their service overseas. New Zealand mobilized the first echelon of its expeditionary force by Oct. 6, and will draft other men into camps as these camps grow, and as the training of the first batch is completed. Australia has been calling up its militia force for training, this also being carried out by a series of drafts.

Accepted for Home Service

These moves emphasize what the British democracies face in undertaking a war and how far they have to move before an imperial war organization is complete.

Neither of the British dominions in the South Pacific intends to enter the conflict with all its forces. It has become clear in the last two months that Britain was prepared to fight on an empire front, and that while the war is localized so far, that state of preparedness remains. For weeks after the war began, searchlights played round the hills back of Wellington, the capital. Coast defenses in New Zealand and Australia continue to be manned, and men are being accepted for home service.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia recently pointed out that in the last war the empire had Japan, Italy and Russia as allies. The changed attitude of these powers means that the home front must continue to be garrisoned. Also confirming this decision is the plain intimation from Britain that the first contribution Australia and New Zealand can make toward the war is by being able to defend themselves and thus free the mother country for action in Europe.

Moreover since developments in the world situation cannot be foreseen far ahead in this era of surprises, reserves of trained man power held at the Antipodes may have a valuable part to play in theaters yet free from war. Antipodean forces might be used, if necessary, in Ethiopia or in the Near East in case of need. It is thus not merely as a counterweight to Japan that Australasian forces are needed at home in the South Pacific, but broad strategical considerations.

Empire Policy Followed

When Australasian leaders talk of making the home front safe they are merely carrying out Empire policy of the broadest kind. Owning ability to defend themselves they free Britain from distractions and at the same time make secure supplies which are essential to Britain. This policy is costly. Recently Prime Minister Menzies declared Australia spent as much in the first two weeks of this war as in the first year of the last one.

Defense expenditure of Australia this year is going to top £60,000,000; New Zealand's spending will be more than £10,000,000. Next year the war bill of the two countries may be from £150,000,000 to £200,000,000. New Zealand expects to spend up to £30,000,000 of this sum.

Meantime both countries are moving to build up a system of planned production. Australia, under the authority of recent legislation, has classified 16,000 industrial plants into 85 categories and is making the most detailed investigation of their working. The new check-up will give the Government intimate knowledge of the size, power, staffing, and machines of every plant covered. What fuel is burned, what materials used, what tools are installed will all be recorded. Also the administration will know what are the chances of substitutes being obtained if materials now needed prove unavailable. The detailed method of approach is to be seen in the fact that the investigation of the working forces of the plants gives industrialists 10 pages of questions to answer.

As this information is accumulated and analyzed New Zealand pushes ahead with a national service plan on which Government leaders have been working. This country's first resolution is to hoist farm production which for various reasons has been dropping in some directions. As a first step the Government has been refusing enlistment of any farmers over 25 years of age in the expeditionary force. They have been told to go back to their farms and help on the home front. The Government is now studying ways of raising production, and will not hesitate to draft men to farms if this is felt necessary.

Alfieri Appointed Envoy to Vatican

ROME (AP)—Dino Alfieri, former Minister of Popular Culture (Propaganda), was appointed Nov. 7 Ambassador to the Holy See. He succeeds Bonifcacio Pignatti-Morano di Custoza, retired.

Signor Alfieri was one of the cabinet members shifted in Premier Mussolini's "changing of the guard" Oct. 31. At that time it was merely announced that he had been transferred to a diplomatic post.

Mail Holiday Saturday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York residents' mail boxes will be empty on Saturday, Armistice Day, Postmaster Albert Goldman said Nov. 7, announcing no delivery on Nov. 11 Armistice Day is a legal holiday under the postal laws, and the handling of mail in this City is on the same basis as on other legal holidays.

'Six-Shooters' Barred In Section of Mexico

MATAMOROS, Mexico (AP)—Hombres south of the Rio Grande quit wearing "six-shooters" Nov. 7.

Gen. Baltazar C. Chapa Ayala, Commandante, and practically the law in this corner of Mexico, ordered them to put away their guns.

So passed another custom.

Moslem Delegate Sent by India To Empire Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—India has sent a Moslem representative, not a Hindu, to represent it in the Council of Empire that is meeting in London to organize resistance to Germany. This representative is Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan leader of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi and a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Sir Zafrulla is a product of the West as well as of the East. Like Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, he is a fully qualified London barrister.

He took up a university law lectureship after he returned to India and became the author of a number of legal works which put him in the forefront of his profession.

For nine years he was a member of the Legislative Council of his home province, the Punjab, where he was conspicuous for his eloquence and administrative ability.

For the year 1931-32 he was elected president of the All India Moslem League, representing India's 77,000,000 Moslems. In 1930-31 he represented India's Moslems at the London "Round Table" conferences at which the Indian constitutional reforms were shaped.

His present task is to co-ordinate India's effort in the war with that of other parts of the British Empire.

Buried Treasure Sought Near Hollywood Bowl

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—The Hollywood Bowl Association has asked permission to dig up its grounds in a search for buried treasure.

Association executives indicated recently - discovered documents pointed to a hoard of gold-silver, and precious stones buried in pioneer days at a point now covered by the bowl's parking lot. County Manager Wayne Allen predicted an excavation permit would be granted.

Paper Trade Heads List

OTTAWA—Canada's pulp and paper industry has headed the list of manufacturing industries in net value of production since 1920, and in wage and salary distribution since 1922.

King Boris Agrees With Soviet Envoy On 'Co-operation'

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Soviet Russia, through her newly-appointed Minister to Sofia, Arkadii Lavrentieff, Nov. 6 publicly declared her intention to establish "close political relations" with Bulgaria.

The new Minister, presenting his credentials to King Boris, said his Government considers "co-operation between the U. S. S. R. and Bulgaria essential."

King Boris replied that close Bulgarian-Russian relations are "indeed in agreement with our well-understood interests."

While Mr. Lavrentieff was with the monarch, Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, was closeted with Premier George Kiosseivanoff. Von Papen is returning from Berlin to his Turkish post. He met Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade Nov. 5.

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Governors Examine Problems of West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Results of the first Conference of Governors ever held as such in the Western States are seen as more far-reaching than the few resolutions finally passed by the assembled state executives and their state staffs.

Some of these long-range results are:

1. Consideration of the West's greater problems in the light of unit-problems instead of single State issues. For example, the migrant labor impasse concerns not only California, where 200,000 migrants cause relief, health, and job crises, but Arizona, Washington, and Oregon in a lesser but serious way as well.

Joint consultation and consideration of a practical way to settle these migrants and make them more responsible community members is seen as certainly more hopeful of solution in co-operation with the Federal Government than erection of state barriers and hustling "unwanted" migrants over state borders late at night.

2. Acceptance of the idea of the western states as largely a single economic as well as social unit opens the way for co-operative action in interstate marketing and purchasing—a commerce that has often been hindered by certain legislation with an eye to protection of "home industry." It is pointed out that this protection can be guaranteed more effectively by viewing all 11 western states as an economic whole rather than 11 separate units.

Exchange of Information

3. Widening the horizon to see each state's governmental problem as bearing on each other state's problems has a tendency to "take the bugs out" of antiquated government machinery. Where one state has taken a step that is proved to be progressive in planning, or reorganization of departments to cut red tape or bureaucracy, exchange of such information through the media of the Governors' Conference has distinct advantages.

4. Consideration of the broad social, economic, and administrative problems of the Western States as a whole will, it was pointed out at this conference, enable co-ordination between these states both collectively and individually with other similar broad groupings of states in the Midwest, Southeast, and New England.

This was emphasized at the conference by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who said trade freedom between all the states would come "when the various state Governments and the Federal Government co-operate in the development of laws and regulations that are as simple as possible and as uniform as possible in order that a shipment that is acceptable in one market will also be acceptable in any other market in the country."

Hear Secretary Wallace

Invitations to the meeting were issued by Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California, who co-operated as host with the national organization of the Council of State Governments in arranging for this governmental innovation. The Council of State Governments has sponsored other Governors' Conferences in the Midwest and East and has as its purpose clarification of the administration of local and state governments.

Secretary Wallace was a principal speaker at this unusual first conference on western governmental problems that brought governors from the six western states of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada and full official representatives from the other states.

These Governors and their representatives, meeting for four days here in San Francisco, made western governmental history as they gathered to frankly discuss and formulate, where feasible, joint action on the problems of the western states.

A new gauge on the growing place of the western states in the nation's industrial and electric power position was stated in a special edition of "The Industrial West," sponsored by a non-profit organization of the same name established for the purpose of making basic reports on the 11 western states. It co-operates with the various State Departments of these states and is a fact-finding research body for the region.

40 Per Cent of Nation

This Governors' edition circulated at the Conference noted that:

"Governors of the 11 Western States, representing approximately 40 per cent of the nation's area, 10 per cent of its population, and 16 per cent of its power supply, recognize the interdependence of the area and the need for co-operation in the proper adjustment of the fundamentals affecting sound industrial development.

"When the private and public projects now under construction in the Western States are completed, the power supply will be raised to 25 per cent of the nation's total."

Particular attention was paid by the Governors to this statement in their general outlook toward industrial development of the West's natural resources.

But before they departed for their home states, the Governors passed several resolutions and "viewed with interest" several others, which will come up for further consideration at their next meeting—the date for which was not set.

Primary recommendation of the first Governors' Conference was to the Federal Government urging immediate action to alleviate the West's migrant problem.

Draft Emergency Program

An emergency program was outlined for the Federal Government to use as a guide. It recommended the following steps:

1. Settlement of indigent migrants. Federal aid should be made available within the states of the migrants' origin for potential migrants who should be discouraged from moving. If they do move, temporary Federal assistance should be afforded until these people can become re-established as settlers.

2. A plan should be worked out to provide enough funds for establishment of Federal agencies to develop plans for permanent stabilization and rehabilitation (of these migrants) through the purchase of land and the extension of the housing program to rural areas.

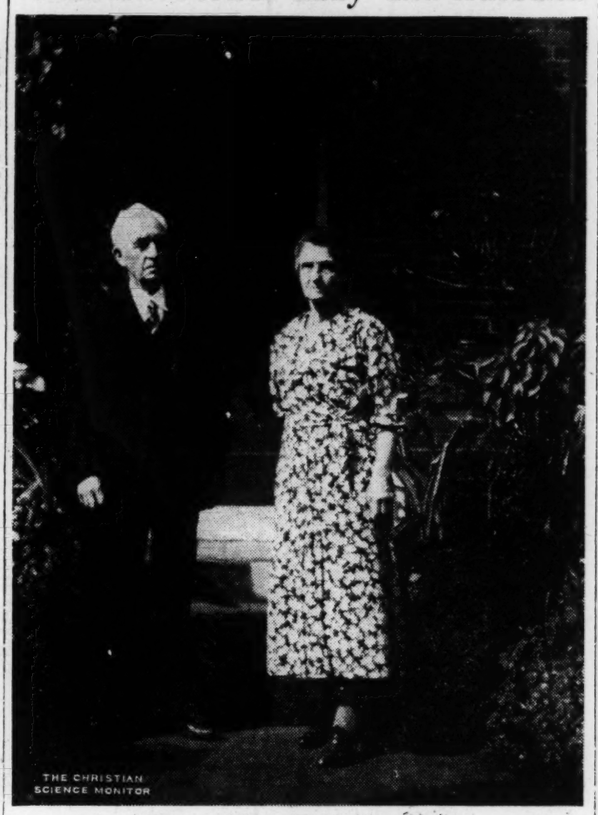
3. The President of the United States should establish a committee on agricultural labor and interstate migration.

4. The National Resources Planning Board should study the problems of the migrants and migratory labor coincident with its current national study of relief.

Other resolutions dealt with opposition to all trade barriers between states regardless of their nature; recommendation that the 11 western states study for future adoption interstate compacts which would embrace such items as fisheries, electric power, and the previously mentioned trade barriers; and conservation measures were urged regarding soil, water, petroleum, and timber.

It was decided before adjournment that the conference would meet annually.

Omaha's 'Flower Lady' and Husband



Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kinsman

Monotonous Housing Changed Where 'Flower Lady' Lives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—In the Logan Fontenelle Housing Project here there are row upon row of houses, seeming all alike, all but one, and that is where the "flower lady" lives.

"At last, no more moving for us," says Mrs. R. M. Kinsman happily. "In all the other places, no matter how long they had been for sale or rent, the minute we moved in and got busy planting flowers everywhere, the house was sold or rented for more than we could afford to pay.

"At first we had a little trouble here, getting permission to plant anything at all, but when they saw what we could do with the 'flower pot' garden area they gave us, it wasn't long before permission came from Washington with an unrestricted 'go ahead' signal.'

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsman lost no time changing bare ground into a luxurious tropical garden as colorful as any nosegay.

Mrs. Kinsman says, "They have always called me the flower lady wherever we have lived. When we lived in a smaller town and had half an acre, it looked just like this, only there was more of it and folks used to call it 'the park.' Children loved it and never disturbed a thing."

From just another house, the Kinsmans have, without money, changed their home to THE house in the project. They generously give and receive slips, cuttings, and seeds. Their sense of beauty and contentment is not the least attraction of the home.

Jennie Jeeper Was a Creeper Not a Hummer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—This is a story of a ruby-throated hummingbird that almost "bummed" an airplane ride to South America but didn't because it turned out to be a brown creeper.

"Jennie" was picked up at the Detroit airport by a couple of softhearted visitors, evidently more versed in aeronautics than in birdlore. Assuming she had been left behind by fellow-birds off for southern climes, they decided to give her a lift on a Pennsylvania-Central transport plane as far as Washington, then put her aboard an Eastern Airlines plane for Florida where she was to change for Pan American to Brazil.

All would have gone well, had not "Jennie" had her picture in the paper. Expert ornithologists began calling up the airplane companies. "Jennie," they said, was not a humming bird, at all, but a brown creeper. She would much rather stay in the United States than go to South America, they were certain.

By that time, "Jennie" was fairly comfortably ensconsed in an empty orchid box and special permission had been granted by the Biological Survey to carry her over the United States border, but air company attaches had begun to think that for a humming bird, "Jennie" showed surprisingly little interest over the fruit salad served her on the plane last night.

So today, "Jennie" is en route back to Detroit where "the North Wind doth blow." Hitch-hiking to the balmy temperatures of other continents is not for her.

Air company officials admit that now it's their turn to be "taken for a ride." "All day long," says an Eastern Air representative, "people have been calling up saying, 'I'm a little hummingbird and I'd like a free trip to South America."

Death Valley Is Growing In Favor With Tourists

Union Pacific

Wild Jackasses

These burros are only sign of wild life in Death Valley

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Death Valley, with its vast stretches of arid sands, will be a thriving center for many American winter vacationists during the 1939-40 season. Already activity is noticeable among the "dunes," and with the opening of the Stovepipe Wells Hotel on Nov. 20, the season officially will be under way.

The Furnace Creek Inn opened the first of this month and the Furnace Creek Ranch has been offering accommodations since the first of October along with the government grounds at Texas Spring.

Death Valley has been growing in favor with American tourists. More than 61,000 persons visited the Valley last year and there is every belief among the hotel operators that this figure will be surpassed this winter.

Set up as a National Monument, Death Valley contains some 2,500 square miles. Approximately 400 square miles of the valley floor lie below sea level, and Badwater, 280 feet below mean tide, is the lowest point on the North American Continent.

* * *

Cruise passengers who wish to make a short stopover at Jamaica, B. W. I.—not exceeding 48 hours—may do so without either passport or visa. Such passengers, provided they are not enemy aliens, will be issued landing permits by the purser on their vessel. Visitors wishing to remain longer than 48 hours are required at present to have both passports and visas. Steps now are being taken to eliminate these restrictions, however, and it is hoped that within the near future visitors to Jamaica may enter or leave as in the past. Hotels and guest houses are open as usual. Established transportation lines are continuing to serve the island on regular schedules. They include United Fruit, Standard Fruit & Steamship Company, and Pan American Airways.

* * *

After looking over thousands of names submitted for their new streamlined train, Atlantic Coast Line chose "Champion." The Champion will be a deluxe all-chair car train to Florida, and is expected to be put into service around the first of next month.

* * *

Another fast streamliner will be put into service between Jacksonville and Miami by the Florida East Coast Railway. Scheduled to operate on a six-hour and fifteen-minute running time, the train will be called the Henry M. Flagler, in honor of Florida's premier railroad developer. The new streamliner will be co-ordinated with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad trains operating into Jacksonville from New York City.

* * *

How South America's Brazil received its name is told by Edward Sawdon, Manager of the American Express Travel Service at Rio de Janeiro. According to Mr. Sawdon a Portuguese explorer bound for India around the Cape of Good Hope landed in 1500 at Porto Seguro and proclaimed the new land a possession of his country. He then loaded one of his ships with a red dyewood and sent it back to Portugal. There the wood was much sought after by builders, and the Portuguese gave the name of the wood, "brasil," to the new land.

* * *

Passengers traveling on the Southern States Special, the new daily Silver Meteors, and east coast Orange Blossom Specials of the Seaboard Railway will be treated to a concert of bells from the Bok Singing Tower as trains pass Lake Wales, Fla. The Carillon of 71 bells and four and one half octaves, is one of the largest and finest in the world. Southbound the bells may be heard to best advantage at 1:44 a. m. on the Orange Blossom Special; at 12:58 p. m. on the Silver Meteor, and at 1:43 p. m. on the Southern States Special. Northbound on the Orange Blossom they may be heard at 4:55 p. m.; at 1:21 p. m. on the Silver Meteor, and at 1:46 p. m. on the Southern States Special.

L. F. M.

So. Carolina Literary Festival Hears State's Leading Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Two outstanding South Carolina writers, Julia Peterkin and Archibald Rutledge, were the chief lecturers at the recent literary festival at Coker College in this picturesque South Carolina town.

Sponsors of the event considered themselves exceptionally fortunate in obtaining the services of this gifted pair. Both writers are native South Carolinians, they are both authors of distinction, and both represent the best traditions of South Carolina low-country life.

Julia Peterkin characterizes herself as just a "simple country woman." She likes to be considered by her Negro servants as merely "Cap'n's wife," or "young Cap'n's mother." She is an enthusiastic participant in all phases of plantation life.

Above all her other plantation activities, she is a serious dirt farmer. Although its history is ancient and colorful, her place, Lang Syne, near historic Fort Motte, is a model modern plantation. All of the landscaping of the Big House grounds, which virtually amount to a park, is her work, but she takes her vegetable garden quite as seriously.

Archibald Rutledge, South Carolina's poet laureate, is a member of a prominent family of the Palmetto State's equally famous low country. His great-great grandfather, John Rutledge, was colonial Governor of the State during the Revolutionary War, and later became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His great-great uncle, Edward Rutledge, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His own father was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army and an intimate friend of its Commander-in-Chief, General Robert E. Lee.

Reared on the old family estate, Hampton Plantation, 50 miles north of Charleston on the Santee River, Mr. Rutledge was graduated from Union College in 1904, and after being a newspaperman for awhile in Washington, D. C., became a member of the faculty of Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg, Pa., where he taught English literature until 1937, when he resigned and returned to his boyhood home, which he owns and where he now resides. It is known as Hampton Plantation. George Washington was a guest in the house on his triumphal tour of the South in 1792.

Although he was a teacher by profession for many years, Mr Rutledge has by nature and general aptitude been a countryman. By avocation he has always been a worker in wood, naturalist, and lover of nature, hunter, fisherman, and roamer of the fields and swamps about his home—and it is his observant affection for these things which his essays and poems express so vividly and refreshingly that he has taught all America to share his love for them.

Therefore, it is fitting, perhaps almost inevitable, that he should return as he has to his ancestral low-country home and the simple life of a gentleman farmer. Since returning to his boyhood home, one of Mr. Rutledge's chief avocations has been the rehabilitation of his old Georgian mansion, all of which he has done himself with the aid of his wife and the Negroes who live on the plantation.

So today, as a result of the personal care and attention that have been lavished upon it, Hampton House has been restored to its original glory and identity, one of the most beautiful and imposing of southern colonial mansions.

With the help of only a single Negro, Mr. Rutledge repaired and redecorated many of the rooms and personally supervised the landscaping of the grounds, including the planting of a long holly avenue approach to the house—unique and outstanding as far as Mr. Rutledge knows—and an encircling border of native dogwoods.

In his position as poet laureate of South Carolina, an honor conferred upon him by the General Assembly in appreciation of his achievements in the field of arts and letters, Mr. Rutledge frequently has occasion to travel over the State and lecture on various topics related to literary and allied subjects. And it is while discussing the mysteries and beauties of nature and wild life in its many and intricate aspects that he is at his best, and his instructive talks appreciated by all who hear them

Soviet War Veto Faces Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviets to discover any difference between the Russian bloodless aggression and the German, especially as not long since the Soviets condemned National Socialism's actions as a menace to the whole world.

Manifesto in Old Style

But this manifesto is in the good old style favored before the Soviet Government joined the League of Nations and before it flirted with the idea of a united front against aggression. It indicates that Russia feels the present European and world conditions are an opportunity to assert iself.

To read also in the manifesto that the bourgeoisie have prepared this war for years through agreements, conferences, and blocs, and through using pacifist phrases for covering their brutal imperialist nature is strange, since the Soviets were co-operating in such work and telling the world that their nonaggression pacts with the border states were guarantees of peace whereas all similar efforts on the other side were simply humbug. It would be interesting to have former Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's comments on these developments in view of his long efforts for Soviet collaboration with the western Democracies.

"Defense" of Baltic States

The Soviets' actions in the Baltic are pictured as the herald of peace, the Soviets defending the Baltic States against the plunderous designs of the imperialist states. Yet reliable reports from eyewitnesses in the former Polish area overtaken by the Soviets suggest that such peaceful conquest was the occasion for much plunder by Soviet troops. The reaction of Soviet soldiers to the unbelievable sight of butter for sale in the Riga marketplace should leave "much food for thought" regarding the great prosperity of the Russian workers at home.

The manifesto's comments upon the "bourgeoisie of neutral states warming their hands at the fire of war," and growing rich on war orders might carry some weight were it not that Russia's trade transactions since the war started have also gone toward increasing that country's foreign trade balance considerably.

And as to question of colonial exploitation surely the best Soviet answer would be to invite the "workers of the world" to develop the rich undeveloped expanses of Russia and Siberia and where the workers could also develop their political and economic theories unhindered by capitalist oppression. But when Russia had an opportunity to invite those oppressed under the National Socialist regime it is amazing that very few were able to obtain Russian visas.

Chicago to Hold $3,000,000 Show For 1940 Autos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While New York stages the premieres of the new cars some weeks before Chicago's annual show, this Midwestern event really initiates the selling year for the new models, and might be called the Nation's motor classic, those in the industry say.

This year's event is a $3,000,000 production. There are more than 400 cars—22 makes of latest model passenger autos, streamlined trucks, and many reconditioned cars carrying the official guaranty of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association.

What are used cars doing in a new-car show? Used cars were introduced in the Chicago show last year. More than 200 were sold, so such cars are being allowed a place this year, and they may become a regular feature hereafter. Emphasis is placed on the fact that each used car carries a guaranty, so there's no "cat-in-a-bag" risk for the buyer.

The "Dame Fashion" stage production that formally "presents" the new cars in the central arena of the Amphitheater each afternoon and evening has a cast of 100 players in addition to 19 "Nationality Queens." Its brilliant, colorful program is a medley ranging from opera to the jitterbug.

New car prices have not gone up, it is claimed, and in many cases are reduced, though the new models have more room, more comfort, and give better performance.

In attendance this year's show is expected to top last year's all-time high of 316,000—partly because it is said this is the "biggest and best ever," and partly because the event lasts nine days, instead of the customary eight, and includes two Saturdays and Sundays.

Visitors can be assured of parking space, under protection. Room for 8,000 cars has been provided.

4 Jail Fugitives Caught

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Four of the eight Federal prisoners who on Nov. 5 dug their way to freedom through a brick wall in the Henrico County jail have been captured.

How Strong Is Germany?

(Continued from Page 1)

in these fields. Military operations so far are usable and useful only towards the German offensive objective. Russia is the great question mark in the defensive problem. Officials here are perfectly confident of Germany's physical ability to import the necessary quantity of supplies. The Danube offers a major route of transportation from the Balkans and there seems to be no discernable concern over the ability to develop rail and motor transport facilities from Russia before any serious shortages develop in Germany.

Means of Payment

The first problem is the means of payment. With Russian support this is easily surmountable. Provided that Russia approved, any recalcitrance in the Balkans could be handled by the incorporation of Balkan economy into Germany.

An important element in this connection is the belief of the German Army that it is capable of holding the Western Front while at the same time consolidating areas vital to raw materials in the Balkans—provided that Russia is willing to co-operate, or at least to acquiesce.

The result is that diplomatic negotiations with Russia constitute the most vital aspect of the current German war effort, much more important than any military activities on the Western Front.

There is no mystery about the inactivity on the Western Front. Germany has more important considerations, while the Allies are playing for time, hoping by delaying military operations to outbuild Germany in the air and outmaneuver Germany's diplomatic offensive in the East. What is too widely ignored is the fact that diplomacy and economy are more important military weapons than are armies.

Inside Germany

As for Germany's internal position, the situation at present is obviously not all that might be desired. For one thing, many customary items of diet are restricted and some are lacking. Citrus fruits are almost nonexistent. Chocolate is a rarity. Coffee is unprocurable. The egg ration is one a week. Queues are frequent in meat and fish markets.

But nations do not starve from such conditions when there is an abundance of other things. The bread ration is higher than the normal consumption. Even laborers do not exhaust their quota of bread cards and the quality is quite acceptable. Potatoes, domestic fruits, cabbage, and sugar are plentiful. The meat allowance is above many people's normal consumption in America, and laborers can obtain an extra allowance. There is no external evidence of inadequate nutrition.

The fact is often overlooked that what to Germany may seem less than normal is still more than the average American or Englishman eats in peacetime, and is more than necessary.

Germany's Supplies

The opinion of informed observers is that Germany could feed its population from its own reserves, plus domestic production, for at least two years.

Beyond that point it probably would require sizable imports from Russia and the Balkans. It is extremely doubtful if England could sustain itself for half that time without imports from across the Atlantic.

The most unfounded of all allegations concerning Germany's internal weakness are probably those concerning the quality of Germany metals. At the time of the Austrian Occupation there were many rumors current of an extensive breakdown of German mechanical equipment allegedly due to inferior metals. Foreign military observers who witnessed the German advance into Poland say that the German mechanized columns maintained a speed in that advance well above the ability of any other army, including even the latest model American mechanized division equipped with the finest products of the American automotive industry.

American manufacturers, who have operated in Germany for years, testify that German chemical ingenuity has surmounted the lack of metals necessary for alloys. Military observers are satisfied that Germany possesses an abundance of all weapons of war of the best quality. And German officials are confident of their ability to continue producing the necessary quantities for an extensive war.

German Discipline

As for public opinion, the salient facts are that Germany is at war and the bulk of the population seems to have accepted the argument so carefully stressed by German propagandists that England seeks to deny Germany the "right to live." Whatever many individuals may have thought of the Hitler regime before the war started is now engulfed in the simple fact that the individual has become a cog in the all-pervading German Army. And whatever hidden resistance may have developed, despite the efficient watchfulness of Secret Police, could hardly become articulate without serious military reverses and protracted food shortage.

For the time being any idea that internal disaffection might overthrow the present regime is discarded by competent observers who understand the German capacity for discipline.

An impressive element of German strength is the evidence of reserves in man power. For example, in one village visited by this writer 60 men were designated for military service but only six were called to the colors. Impressive numbers of men of military age and good physical condition can be seen in hotels, offices, shops, and factories. Many more young men are still in civilian clothes than are noticeable in France.

On a four-day trip from Berlin to Düsseldorf and back the writer was impressed by many villages where ample man power for farming was available, and food was plentiful, factories were working at full capacity with many young men, and workers were receiving good lunches, including meat at low price. The most striking aspect of the trip was the calmness and the lack of any evidence of a sense of tension on the part of the civilian population.

External evidences and the opinion of the great majority of competent observers here confirms the conclusion that any collapse of the German war effort from internal factors, either economic or of morale, is not a matter for the immediate future. On the contrary, the German staying power is high, provided that the diplomatic and economic strategy in Eastern Europe succeeds with Russian support. What is true is probably that Russia holds the key to the German staying power just as America holds the key to the English.

Göring Speaks

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring told foreign correspondents today he regarded Germany as unbeatable and even if the United States built a great number of airplanes "it doesn't mean yet that they are over here."

In exceptionally good humor, Field Marshal Göring submitted to questions by foreign correspondents at a reception given by the new Soviet Ambassador, Alexander A. Schkwarzeff.

"The fact that I am here at this time should in itself tell you better than any words can as to just what the situation is," he asserted. "If anybody had told us in 1933 that our fight with England and France would bring us side by side with Russia we should have been regarding him as crazy."

Three West Point Cadets Awarded Soldier's Medal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department Nov. 2 announced award of the Soldier's Medal to three West Point Cadets for heroism in rescuing a comrade from drowning in the Hudson River last May 28.

They were Cadets Victor S. Zienowics, Ludlow, Vt., William N Holm, Minneapolis, both members of the first class, and Charles S. Brice, Jr., Fort Monroe, Va., a second classman.

Zienowics and Holm saved one of two cadets whose canoe capsized. Brice, one of the two in the water, risked his life trying to save his companion.

Cotton Council Leader Asks 'Safe Money Crop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C. — Calling upon all raw cotton groups to form a "militant organization to fight for the rights we know we have—our just share of the national income," Oscar Johnston, President of the National Cotton Council, told an audience of more than 500 farmers and others that the Council's efforts were not to make "cotton king as it was in the old days, but a safe money crop from which Southern farmers may derive a decent cash profit to add to their income from other diversified crops."

Machine Judge Of Pendergast Resigns Post

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7 (AP)—David E. Long, Presiding Judge to the Jackson County Court and key Tom Pendergast machine lieutenant at the Courthouse, resigned today.

The County Court is an administrative body. Judge Long was indicted by a County Grand Jury on charges of misappropriating County funds to improve a building owned by his sons. He has been tried three times on counts in the indictment, one jury acquitting him, the others being unable to agree. Another trial was pending.

The resignation was the first development to bear on the Pendergast Democratic machine in the County since a Federal-State drive struck the organization shattering blows early this year. Many Pendergast key men have lost out in the City and "Boss" Pendergast now is in the Federal penitentiary serving 15 months for income tax evasion.

State Attorney General Roy McKittrick announced the Long resignation in Court, and moved for dismissal of charges against the Judge. Circuit Judge Paul Buzard, acting on Mr. McKittrick's recommendations, dismissed the charges against both Long and his aide, J. W. Hostetter, former County Court Judge.

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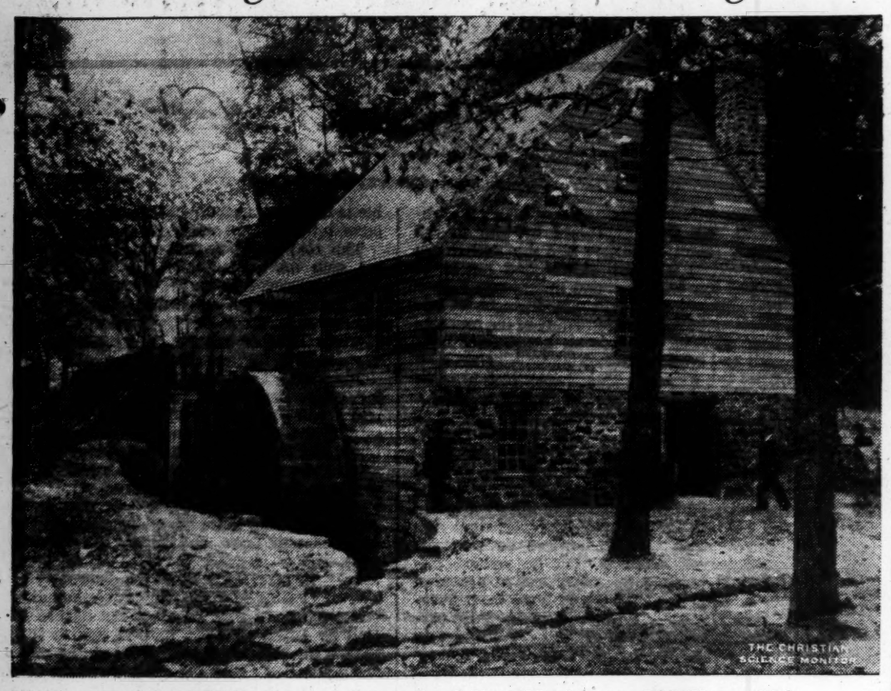
Old Virginia Millstones Grind Again



Restored Mill of Lees of Stratford Uses Machinery 200 Years Old

Pioneer Virginia Grist Mill Again Grinds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A grist mill whose stones ground out sacks and sacks of corn meal for farmer folks back nearly 200 years ago has been set in motion once again on the spot where the Lee family of Stratford Hall began to grind grain in 1740.

At informal dedication ceremonies at Stratford Hall, the birthplace of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, wife of the former United States Senator from Rhode Island—the latter making possible the restoration of the old mill—released the water into the flume and the old wooden machinery with an over-shot water wheel began to churn as of yore.

Search for Old Machinery

Historical data shows that the original mill was built in or about 1740 by Thomas Lee, but of this only the foundation and fragments of stone walls remained. In order to reconstruct on this site a mill of the same type James F. Bell, President of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, commissioned Prof. B. W. Dedrick, consulting engineer at Pennsylvania State College, to investigate historical sources and conduct a careful research on old mills and mill machinery.

Assisted by Allden Ackles, of the General Mills, Inc., Professor Dedrick spent a year searching remote corners of Virginia and nearby states before finding a set of mill machinery 200 years old that could be used in the reconstructed mill at Stratford Hall. The ancient machinery, made entirely of wood, was located at Linesboro, Md. It was brought to Westmoreland County and installed in the Stratford Hall mill.

Asserting that there is growing admiration in this Nation for the ideals of the early West Virginians, Mr. Bell added:

"These men of early Virginia did not turn to outside agencies for support. They made a living for themselves. The restored Stratford mill is one of the ways in which we can keep their example before us. With their spirit and initiative as an example, we need not fear the future."

Corn Meal Ground

After Mrs. Metcalf had released the water into the flume and the old machinery began to grind, for the next hour and a half, as the corn meal sifted from the stones, the miller, B. B. Muse, was busy sacking it in five-pound bags for the Lee Foundation directors and visitors.

The dedication climaxed a week of conferences by the Foundation directors on plans for the future of Stratford, birthplace of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Robert E. Lee.

They accepted more than 20 relics—gifts of friends and descendants of the Stratford Lees—including the family coat-of-arms, donated by Mrs. R. W. Parker, of Washington.

Mrs. C. D. Lanier, of Greenwich, Conn., President of the Foundation, announced that directors had accepted the plans of Fiske Kimball, well-known architect, and of its research workers, for additional restoration work, to include replacement of three massive sets of steps, reconstruction of east terrace walls, and other walls.

Mrs. Lanier also announced election to the board of Mrs. D. L. Hume, of Louisiana; Mrs. Forney Johnston (owner of Bremo, in Fluvanna County, Virginia), for Virginia; Miss Marjorit Weed, representing Alabama, and Mrs. Dexter Ferry, representing Michigan.

Finns Impose Censorship As Curb Upon Espionage

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 7 (AP)—Finland imposed censorship on mail, telegrams, and telephone calls today. A government spokesman said the danger of espionage was responsible for the decree, radiocast to the public.

The Government has taken no action on new instructions for the Finnish delegation which is waiting in Moscow to resume conversations with the Kremlin. The Soviet is demanding, among other things, a naval base on the southern coast of Finland and border revisions to "protect" Leningrad.

A cabinet meeting Nov. 6 was concerned only with "routine affairs" a spokesman said. The cabinet was to meet again Nov. 7.

In addition to the tightening of communications regulations, the Government was empowered to confiscate any publication containing matter considered harmful to the Nation.

Another decree gave the Government authority to prevent the movement of civilians in specified areas.

Polish Trustees

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Orders creating "offices of trusteeship" in Poland were issued yesterday by Field Marshal Hermann Göring as Chairman of the Council for National Defense, indicating that some form of government for German-occupied Polish territories was being organized.

Immediate purposes of the orders were to "administer assets of the Polish State, regulate currency and credit systems, and initiate economic measures."

The central "office of trusteeship" is to be in Berlin, with subsidiary offices in Danzig, Posen (Posnan), Zichenau, Kattowitz and Cracow (Krakow).

The hint of some forthcoming form of administration for all Polish regions occupied by Germans was seen in Field Marshal Göring's announcement that the Cracow regional office would have the authority of general government of those areas which it said remain to be "definitely fixed."

Meanwhile, the Essener National Zeitung in a belated report from Warsaw disclosed that Germany was pursuing its anti-Semitic policy in Poland.

"Decisions may be arrived at which presumably will lead to separation of Poles and Jews," National Zeitung said. "The days of the Warsaw Ghetto may be considered numbered."

Argentina Refuses to Bar Subs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Argentina appears to differ from the United States—and from some of its immediate neighbors—in its attitude toward belligerent submarines when these seek provisions and fuel. This country, so far as information is available through the Navy Department, has no intention of discriminating between surface or underwater craft.

According to this ruling, which is identical to that made in the last war, a German submarine has equal rights with a British or French warship in calling at Argentine ports for 24 hours for purposes of fueling and provisioning in the extremely limited quantities fixed by neutrality legislation. But the submarine must stay on the surface, with flag flying. The ruling is expected soon to be confirmed by the Foreign Ministry when it has studied the report of the delegation to the Panama Conference.

Uruguay, also, adheres to an identical stand taken at Panama. The United States, with whom Brazil agrees, is contrary to the entrance of belligerent submarines into American ports or waters unless through force majeure, a classification which excludes escape from pursuing enemy craft.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has revealed details of its correspondence with the British Government arising from the blockade of Germany. It protests against the navigation delays which, it says, not only implies reduced tonnage in operation but an increase in costs, including freight and insurance.

Argentina, as a prime producer, regrets the British measures, especially as its exports are almost entirely limited to foodstuffs and raw materials unsuitable for war.

The Foreign Ministry points out there is virtually no national mercantile marine and that both exports and imports are carried largely in British ships—claiming, inferentially, that Argentina is the victim of foreign-fixed rates of freight and insurance besides the other costs of war-time trading. Every reserve is made in regard to future possible claims in defense of Argentina's rights and interests.

British Columbia Fills Big Timber Order for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—In one of the biggest timber deals in the history of Canada, the British Government has placed in British Columbia orders for 125,000,000 board feet of lumber per month for the months of October, November and December.

Details of this program, which had been closely guarded, were released here recently by leaders of the timber industry, who said they had agreed not to ask Britain for any extra price in wartime but to take the orders at a reduction of 25 cents per thousand feet on the average. The large-scale purchasing plan is sufficient to keep the whole timber industry on a normal basis until the end of the year anyway, provided ships can be obtained to carry the lumber to Britain.

The significance of the deal, it is believed, is that it shows the determination of the British Government to regard lumber as an essential of war and not as an unimportant import. The British Columbia lumber industry is the largest in the British Empire.

Women Carry Gas Masks

LONDON (AP)—London's Lost Property Office reports receipts of large numbers of women's handbags. Official explanation is that a woman in ordinary circumstances never forgets her handbag.

Now that she has to carry a gas mask as well as a bag she clings to the mask and forgets the bag.

Liberties Union Opposes 'Snooping'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Denouncing as "vigilante methods" the program of the sheriffs of Kings and Queens Counties to deputize citizen corps to inquire and report on "acts of sabotage and subversive activities," the American Civil Liberties Union has warned these officials it would "defend anyone who suffers false arrest or imprisonment, illegal search and seizure or any other unlawful act committed by the deputy sheriffs."

In letters to the two sheriffs, the Union stressed the assurance Attorney General Frank Murphy recently had given the National Conference on Civil Liberties here that espionage would be combatted "not by overzealous inexperienced laymen, but by men who have been equipped for the work by careful training."

The move to set up bureaus of "sheriff snoopers," the Civil Liberties Union declares, "assumes that the police department and federal agents are unable or unwilling to perform their duty."

Argentina Jumps Demand For Good Seed Potatoes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased sales of certified seed potatoes to Argentina this year by American and Canadian producers are reported by the Agriculture Department.

The Department said the United States, which sold 44,000 bushels to Argentina last year, already has shipped about 200,000 bushels this year. Slightly more than half the shipments were the White Rose variety from Washington, the balance Green Mountains and Katahdins from Maine. Canada already has sold about 300,000 bushels to Argentina this year, the Department reported, compared with 291,000 bushels last year.

British Transport Placed Under Flexible Control

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—What might be termed "remote control" by the Government now operates railroads, canals, road transport services, and the docks of Britain. Private industry is still theoretically in the driver's seat, but it takes directions from Whitehall.

Over the whole range of transport there has been established a series of exacting yet flexible controls, each different and each falling somewhere between complete nationalization and complete industrial self-government.

How exacting are the controls has been brought home to commuters who have to run to catch the 8:15 only to discover that presumably for reasons of state "it isn't running today"; to bakers who have perhaps found themselves compelled to share the delivery van with bootmakers; and to traders who have learned that the goods they stored at one port has been transferred "by order" to another.

How flexible the system can be is appreciated by canal companies and road transport concerns which in theory at least still are working without any direct Government control, albeit in the national interest.

General Directions

The main line railroads and the London Passenger Transport Board have been directly taken over by the Ministry of Transport. But this does not mean that Whitehall has gone into the railroad business.

What concerns the Ministry is to give general directions. Practical administration is still carried on by the same persons as previously, the only difference being that the general managers of the four main railroads and the L. P. T. B. have formed an executive committee to exercise united control. The Ministry keeps in constant touch and dictates such matters as traffic priorities.

Major ports are also directly under the Ministry of Transport, but in practice they are administered by commmittees representing local trading interests, labor, and transport. Road and canal transports are controlled in the main by their own advisory councils, without direct Government administration.

Road Control Limited

The railways have been treated differently from other methods of transport which are the concern of the Transport Ministry owing to the fact that the part they play in national business life has been intensified. With a considerable part of road traffic halted through gasoline rationing, and with evacuation and troop transport adding to the burden of the already increasing freight business, the need for railway control on a national scale under direct Government supervision became a matter of urgency.

Road transport on the other hand was so obviously in need of control from Whitehall, and responsibility for some measure of nationalization has been left in the main to the industry itself. The Ministry took the initiative in appointing a road traffic advisory committee composed of representatives of the industry, the railways, and labor. The Ministry also has an indirect but powerful weapon of control in the fact that it is responsible through regional commissioners for the rationing of gas supplies for trucks, vans, coaches, and busses.

The administration of road goods traffic in the national interest is carried out through a voluntary scheme which was prepared some time before the outbreak of war. To facilitate rationing and generally secure the most economic use of such vehicles as are not commandeered by national or local authorities the operators were asked to form themselves into local groups with vehicles of similar functions.

Thus the vans can be pooled and traffic handled on a mutual basis where there is a shortage of vehicles. Each group has an organizer who is in direct touch with the district manager who in turn is responsible to the regional transport commissioners, of whom there are 12, covering the whole country.

Petrol Supply Halved

Regional commissioners represent the Ministry of Transport, and thus, though the system is voluntary and the Ministry disclaims any power to control road transport it manages to keep an eye on it all the same.

Bus and coach companies except the London Passengers Transport Board still operate independently. The amount of their petrol ration is fixed by regional commissioners. The basic ration is 50 per cent of the previous year's supply, but the commissioners can increase it to 75 per cent.

Ports like the railways are under direct charge of the Ministry. Once again however, Whitehall has delegated its authority to those most closely concerned. At each of the main ports an emergency committee has been formed to act collectively as the Ministry's representative in the area. The committees comprise representatives of the local Port Authority, shippers, traders, labor, and other forms of transport serving the port. They have wide powers to prevent congestion of ships and goods and to gain speed in working of the port by imposing "penalty rents," or removing goods to alternative places of storage.

Air transport is in a different category. Civil aviation has been taken over by a new concern called National Air Communication under the Air Ministry. The organization comprises the whole fabric of Britain's peacetime commercial aviation woven into one pattern.

Britain Drops Execution For Soldier Who Deserts

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary, told the House of Commons today that the death penalty in Britain's armed forces for desertion, cowardice, and sleeping on sentry duty had been abolished.

It remained as the maximum punishment, he said, only for murder, mutiny, and treachery.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain denied a report of the existence of a secret inner war cabinet. "My attention has been called to a statement," he said, "to the effect that there is now an inner cabinet composed of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary (Lord Halifax), the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Simon) and the Lord Privy Seal (Sir Samuel Hoare) whose decisions are withheld from the defense ministers until they come before the war cabinet in the form of recommendations.

Without Foundation

"The statement is entirely without foundation," Mr. Chamberlain asserted.

[The Prime Minister's statement was taken as not applying to the formally constituted "inner cabinet" which was established early in September. It includes the Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Foreign Secretary, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, First Lord of the Admiralty, War Secretary, Secretary for Air, Lord Privy Seal and one Minister Without Portfolio.]

Sir John Simon announced the Government would set up a select committee to control expenditures, both civil and military, along lines followed in the last war.

Borrowing Power

Sir John also introduced a resolution in the House to empower the Treasury to borrow up to £250,000,000 for financing the war.

The Chancellor described the resolution as "similar to those given by the War Loans Act passed annually during the last war."

He said discussion of terms for future loans would be against public interest and that "for the purpose of large war borrowing general authority such as the present resolutions confers is desirable."

Artillery Fire at the Front

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Military sources reported today intermittent German artillery fire in the Forbach salient.

Germans appeared to be attempting to penetrate the deserted city to remove the threat of French guns dominating the German industrial center of Saarbrücken, these sources said.

The French also were reported to have flattened a German land movement against Merten, another French frontier city southwest of Saarlouis. German infantry tried twice yesterday to seize Merten, but were repulsed each time.

The French General Staff reported yesterday that a French fighting squadron of nine planes had shot down nine German pilots out of 27 during an aerial combat.

The communiqué said the opposing aerial forces were engaged in "great activity."

French planes rose to meet the German fliers, the General Staff reported, bringing down at least seven planes behind the French front lines.

The French said their squadron returned from the combat unhurt. The report did not give the date or the place of the aerial fight.

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—The German High Command reported today that three Allied warplanes were shot down in dogfights yesterday in Southwestern Germany.

Two French planes, the High Command said, were shot down at Saarlautern, four miles within Germany on the northern flank of the western front, and a British plane at Mainz, about 60 miles within Southwestern Germany. (The British announced last night that one Royal Air Force plane had not returned from a reconnaissance flight.)

Otherwise, the communiqué said, there was "no noteworthy fighting action except minor scouting by troops and weak artillery fire on both sides."

Slum Rent Enough For Better Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The average Philadelphia slum dweller, according to the Philadelphia Housing Authority, pays enough rent to obtain residence in one of the modern low-cost housing projects now being developed here.

A survey revealed that more than 68 per cent of the families pay monthly rentals in excess of $15. Judge Frank Smith, President of the Authority, asserted that sum would entitle a family to shelter and utilities in the new structures.

"The survey rental figures," he added, "indicate conclusively that a very large proportion of our citizens live in squalid, unsafe and insanitary homes not because they want to, or not because they cannot afford better dwellings, but merely because economic factors have prevented the construction of homes for this group."

N. Y. Politics School Will Open Nov. 13

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fourteenth season of the Henrietta Wells Livermore School of Politics conducted yearly by the Women's National Republican Club, of No. 3 West Fifty-first Street, opens Nov. 13, it is announced by Mrs. William Henry Hays, President of the Club. Mrs. Walter H. Mallory has been named Chairman of the school.

The school of politics was organized by Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, founder of the Club, who held that political forums were certain to become increasingly important in the development of intelligent citizenship. The school still follows the general program outlined by Mrs. Livermore, with round-table committees on international, National, State and City affairs.

Mrs. Mallory said the school this season would feature addresses by many leading Republicans, all pointing toward the 1940 campaign.

United States Senator Warren G. Austin (R) of Vermont, will speak at the opening meeting on "The Role of the Republican Party in 1940."

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The Home Forum

Third Class in The Pyrenees

IT MAY BE that I looked too "rich" that day. I wore my best gay print and my best hat, an already promised *pourboire* to the maid who had put away my bags in Genoa to await my return and packed my two coat-pockets for this trip. I had nine days for France, nine towns to see! Nine beautiful, baggageless days! But soon new destinations crowded in on me. I bought the cheapest tickets that I could.

* * *

The car was empty when I got in at Toulouse. The polished wooden seats looked cooler and far more inviting than the stuffy plush seats in the crowded train that waited alongside. My train was airy, open, and marked "Omnibus." But I must have forgotten what that meant! We started on time and crept slowly into the country. We stopped often, very often, but no one else got in. I had come up from Andorra that morning. I could do with a rest!

The slow and swinging motion of the car, the slanting sun, the vision now and then, between long rows of plane-trees, of mist-white, gray-roofed châteaux against the Béarnais sky, contrived to change my conscious thoughts into a dream. I saw the dawn at Avignon, the day I left; the castled hills of Tarascon; Narbonne with all its kings; the walls and towers of Carcassonne; the high clock-towers of Pamiers. Tired towns reclining on their hills, the centuries I saw with them in Languedoc! I dreamed my lunch again, at Ax-les-Thermes, in dappled shade of flat-clipped trees. My table hugged a low stone wall that held in the rushing Ariège, whose spray reached up and kissed its own pink trout upon my plate. *Champignons*, bigger than my hat! The feet of pigs, how could they ever be like that? Andorra's lambs, upon the flowerlit slopes below the edge of melting snows. The music of the water where a mountain stream began. Bare peaks with fichus of thin cloud around them, cradled the rock-roofed villages and heard their bells. The fringe of Spain. Bourg-Madame slept! . . . Mont-Louis watched! . . . The windblown white horse on the highest pass . . . the full-spread shadow in the dusk . . . an eagle . . . in its flight . . .

"As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in its flight" . . .

. . . one feather, two feathers, too many feathers! It must be snowing! But it can't be snowing, it's summer! Of course it's summer; it's August, in France. I must have been dreaming. Then I felt the warm breeze on my face, and the sun-rays dazzling my waking eyes. I saw pale green of fields, deeper green of groves, and the deep dark of forests draping themselves in full-frilled skirts around the white-capped Fyrenees. The train was stopping—in a field—near a road—

* * *

I straightened myself. As my feet touched the floor, a stab at my heels brought me sharply to my senses, amid a clatter of fervent French apologies from my fellow passengers, who at once rearranged the cargo that was under my seat. A bunch of young roosters was pushed farther back. White feathers fluttered from the shelf above me, touching my face.

Perhaps I looked friendly, for the lips of the women parted in smiles so kindly that I forgot my bad French and enthusiastically offered excuses for their fretting fowls.

The conversation opened with a challenge. Beady black eyes twinkled a fitting prelude to a gleaming thrust: "America is rich!"

"America is rich?" Laughing, I answered, "France is rich!" They shook their heads; they would not have it so, saying quietly, this time, "America is rich."

I told them that their fields were rich, their gardens verdant, and their baskets full. "But today is market day," they said. "There is only one market day each week." I could see for myself, in the little black books they kept in their apron pockets. I could count the francs, hardly any at all. The fowls were for dinners, all the dinners until next market day. And besides, there would be *les noces* of Odette. The white Leghorns on the shelf above me were for this Odette—her *dot*—as were the twelve thin Black Minorcas that walked comfortably around their huge willow basket beside me on the seat. They were all young and would grow up, if Odette took good care of them. *Mais oui*, they made their own stout baskets and black frocks and aprons, and at home they had white caps with lace. Fingers were skillful here and important.

* * *

With the tied feet of the three white-faced Black-Spaniards under my seat, mingled those of one white-crested Black-Pole rooster. He was the prize. Then there were baskets of dressed fowl, dozens of little ones that they showed me, handling each separately with loving care as their epicurean value was extolled. (I can tell you exactly how they must be cooked!) Ah, la belle France and her eternal chickens! "Poulet" was the first French word I ever knew.

To celebrate, I passed my candied violets from Toulouse, and mint leaves which we nibbled as a toast.

"But there are the taxes, *tout le temps* the taxes!" Nothing could convince them that America had taxes.

"America has an eagle," I thought aloud, as inwardly I chuckled at my little joke. Loud squawks responded from above me, wings flapped, and feathers filled the air again.

* * *

Where was I going? "I am going to Pau; tomorrow I shall see the Castle." Thereupon excitement ran high. Everyone in the car crowded around me. "This train will not go to Pau!"

After a hurried conference they decided that I should get off the train when they did. In twelve minutes there would be the *rapide*. I must take the *rapide*.

We all got off together. There were twelve of us. I carried, by their feet, the four young roosters from beneath my seat. I did not know what place this was and cared less, I liked my friends so well.

As we waited they told me with pride that this was Béarn, not the Basque country as I had thought. They said I had seen nothing. "Nothing at all!" I must come to Luchon!

The tones of their voices told me what this place meant to them. Lovely Luchon, deep in the heart of their beloved Pyrenees, so very close to their own hearts!

As the *rapide* approached, each of my peasant friends took my hand and, bowing, offered good wishes. "Come back!" "Remember — Luchon!" "Come back, *Américaine!*"

C. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John Havinden, London

CAP MARTIN, ACROSS THE BAY FROM MONACO

CAP MARTIN almost faces Monaco across the bay. The silhouette of a tree leans out intensely black against the light-fringed cloud of a sunset that fills the sky with color. Ripples in the water reflect the light, and the promontory in the background adds the blue and purple of distance to the scene. Here is a quiet, natural beauty not far from the artificial charm and popularity of Monte Carlo.

Those who remember the Mediterranean on a hot summer day will be able to picture this spot at other hours than sunset. Memory recalls the dark gloom of pine and ilex against the brilliancy of blue sky and water, and the grass filled with wild flowers.

Inland are many lovely little villages still of primitive simplicity. The campanile and stone-flagged square may be many centuries old, and the peasants still cultivate field and vine as in the days of their fathers.

The Apple Picking

They have all gone homeward from the orchard.
The orchard now is emptied of their sounds.
Under the burdened trees the barrels stand uncovered
Among the apple mounds.
Slowly the tall grass rises, and the dew
Glistens like spray;
Slowly the ground mist forms beneath the bending branches
Where they have gone away.
Leveled to the tops, the barrels stand unguarded
In the autumn gloom
Waiting for cold moonlight to touch the gathered apples
With their final bloom.

CHARLES MALAM

Island Sunset

(Japan Sea)

The Japanese lady
In the wave-blue kimono
Points her scarlet parasol
With a little singing cry,
As the orange sun
Slips behind a far black island
On the gold sea—
Like a scene painted
On a silken fan.

M. M. M.

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS' KNOWLEDGE of man's at-one-ment with God, expressed by him in the words (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," gave him the ability and power to realize the fact of divine unity—one Father and one creation. Thus he brought to humanity a better understanding of the brotherhood of man. Jesus knew his sonship with God and unselfishly and tenderly called men from the homeless wanderings that a belief in life and intelligence in matter occasions. He gave to them an understanding of God as Spirit, in whom, as Paul says (Acts 17:28), "we live, and move, and have our being."

As a child Jesus lived with Joseph and his mother in Nazareth, but during his public ministry he traveled to many different towns and cities. We know, however, that the Way-shower, who understood so well the presence of harmony that he walked untouched through an angry crowd prepared to stone him, could never have been overcome by a sense of homelessness. To a certain individual who expressed the desire to follow him, Jesus said (Luke 9:58), "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." Does not this clearly indicate that in order to demonstrate harmony and prove the ever-presence of man's heavenly home, one must forsake a merely material sense of what constitutes home and the belief that mortal existence is in itself real or desirable?

Home speaks to us of shelter, rest, companionship, understanding, constancy, affection, supply of all that is dearest to the heart. It is one of the most loved words we know. Yet, if home is considered only from the standpoint of matter, how fleeting all that constitutes this sense of home may be! We hear of homes that have been broken up, of men's failure to obey the Golden Rule, of sickness and sin invading the home, of failure to find rest and satisfaction where all that is highest should be. Then the heart cries out (Psalms 61:2), "Lead me to the rock that is higher than I," lead me to the home of Spirit, to the understanding of what constitutes the true substance of life in God.

The real home is entirely spiritual, and we gain an understanding of what home is as we grow spiritually, learning more of the indivisible Father-Mother, Love, which the real man, the son of God, reflects. In the glorious light of infinite omnipresence, the verities of being are discerned.

Jesus said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It is as if he had said, Come to the spiritual consciousness of Love, and it will give you rest. Mary Baker Eddy reiterates the same loving call when she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 575): "'Come hither! Arise from your false consciousness into the true sense of Love, and behold the Lamb's wife,—Love wedded to its own spiritual idea.'" To Mrs. Eddy came the clear revelation of God as Mother. This understanding enabled her to see the complete nature of God as Father-Mother, and to realize that man is the compound idea of Mind, the male and female of God's creating, dwelling forever in the realm of Mind. In summarizing it, she writes (*ibid.*, p. 577), "In this divinely united spiritual consciousness, there is no impediment to eternal bliss,—to the perfectibility of God's creation."

A student of Christian Science was led to understand more of the ever-presence of Love in the following experience. It was midnight when she found herself, because of poor train connections, in a strange village. Before starting her trip, which she was taking to a quiet place for a time of study and prayer, she had dwelt upon the thought of man's unity with his Father-Mother, Love, and also that she was being led to the place prepared of God, to receive more understanding of Him. The care of God was immediately revealed in the kind assistance given her by a cabman who, although informing her that the village was full to overflowing, undertook to find her some shelter for the night. She was led straight to a home where a room was available for her use. She afterwards learned that a desire to be of service to humanity had been responsible for having this room ready for just such a traveler as herself. Gratitude for the revelation of Christian Science to humanity and an awakened love for Mrs. Eddy, its revelator, flooded her thought. Already she was receiving an answer to her prayer to receive more understanding of God. She was conscious of the presence of divine Love.

How wonderfully Jesus proved the bounty of his Father's house when he fed the five thousand! How tenderly he revealed God's care for His own when he gave deliverance to the man tormented with devils, and what beautiful forgiveness he showed when he released the repentant woman from the bondage of sin!

The way is revealed for humanity to arise and go to the Father to learn of the home "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (II Corinthians 5:1). This is the way of universal Love. As one learns to love his neighbor as himself, he fulfills the law of God and finds his heavenly home.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Quiet Things

The bulwarks of my heart are quiet things:
A willow darkening the brook at noon,
A lonely light upon a mountainside,
The waterfowl's gray flight across the lake,
And autumn twilight, purple on the hills;
The forest waiting for the winter snows,
The single star that meets the early dawn—
And in this faithful room the whispering fire,
The drifting shadows, and your thoughtful eyes.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Le Home

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHRIST JÉSUS connaissait l'union de l'homme avec Dieu, qu'il exprimait en ces termes (Jean 10:30): "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un;" et cette connaissance lui donnait la faculté et le pouvoir de réaliser le fait de l'unité divine — un seul Père, une seule création. Aussi apporta-t-il au genre humain une meilleure compréhension de la fraternité. Avec tendresse et dévouement, Jésus, qui se savait Fils de Dieu, invitait les hommes à ne plus se laisser égarer par la croyance à la vie et à l'intelligence dans la matière. Il leur faisait comprendre Dieu en tant qu'Esprit, en qui, comme le déclare Paul (Actes 17:28), "nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être."

Jésus passa son enfance à Nazareth, avec sa mère et Joseph; mais plus tard, au cours de son ministère, il alla de lieu en lieu et vécut dans bien des villes différentes. Nous savons toutefois que l'absence d'un foyer matériel n'aurait jamais pu décourager le Conducteur; il comprenait si bien la présence de l'harmonie qu'en une certaine occasion il passa indemne au milieu d'une foule prête à le lapider. A quelqu'un qui exprimait le désir de le suivre, Jésus répondit (Luc 9:58): "Les renards ont des terriers, les oiseaux du ciel ont des nids; mais le Fils de l'homme n'a pas où reposer sa tête." Ceci n'indique-t-il pas clairement que pour démontrer l'harmonie, pour prouver la présence constante du home céleste, il faut abandonner le sens purement matériel de ce qui constitue le foyer, et la croyance que l'existence mortelle en soi puisse être réelle ou désirable?

Pour nous le home ou le foyer représente la protection, le repos, la compagnie, l'entente, la constance, l'affection, tous les trésors chers au cœur humain. Aussi aimons-nous ce mot, qui résume tant de belles choses. Mais si l'on adopte un point de vue purement matériel, ce qui constitue le home risque d'être bien éphémère! Nous entendons parler de foyers détruits, de maisons où l'on n'obéit pas à la Règle d'or, de maladies et de péchés envahissant le home, d'inquiétude et de mécontentement là où devraient se trouver le repos et la satisfaction. Alors le cœur s'écrie (Psaume 61:3, version anglaise): "Conduis-moi sur le rocher qui est plus haut que moi" — conduis-moi vers l'asile de l'Esprit, vers l'intelligence de ce qui constitue la vraie substance de la vie en Dieu.

Le home véritable est entièrement spirituel; nous en comprenons la nature dans la mesure où nous croissons spirituellement, où nous apprenons à connaître l'indivisible Père-Mère, l'Amour que reflète l'homme réel, le fils de Dieu. Les vérités de l'être se discernent grâce à la glorieuse lumière de l'omniprésence infinie.

Jésus disait (Matthieu 11:28): "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai." C'était dire en quelque sorte: Venez à la conscience spirituelle de l'Amour, elle vous donnera le repos. Mary Baker Eddy réitère cet appel plein d'amour lorsqu'elle écrit, aux pages 574 et 575 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "'Venez! Élevez-vous au-dessus de votre faux état de conscience jusqu'au vrai sens de l'Amour, et voyez l'épouse de l'Agneau,—l'Amour uni à sa propre idée spirituelle.'" Mrs. Eddy eut la révélation bien nette de Dieu en tant que Mère. Cette intelligence lui permit de voir la nature complète de Dieu, le Père-Mère, et de savoir que l'homme est l'idée composée de l'Entendement, le masculin et féminin que Dieu a créé et qui demeure pour toujours dans le royaume de l'Entendement. Voici le résumé qu'elle en donne (*ibid.*, p. 577): "Dans cette conscience spirituelle divinement unie, il n'y a aucun obstacle à la félicité éternelle,— à la perfectibilité de la création de Dieu."

Ce qui suit montre comment une Scientiste Chrétienne fut amenée à mieux comprendre la présence perpétuelle de l'Amour. Une mauvaise correspondance fut cause qu'elle se trouva à minuit dans un village inconnu. Avant d'entreprendre ce voyage, qui devait la conduire dans un lieu tranquille propice à l'étude et à la prière, elle avait médité la pensée que l'homme est uni à son Père-Mère, à l'Amour; elle avait su que Dieu la conduisait dans une retraite qu'Il lui avait préparée pour qu'elle y reçût une plus haute compréhension spirituelle. La sollicitude de Dieu se révéla immédiatement, sous la forme suivante: avec beaucoup de complaisance, le chauffeur d'un taxi se chargea de trouver une chambre où elle pût passer la nuit. quoique dit-il, le village eût déjà plus d'hôtes qu'il n'en pouvait bien loger. Dans la première maison où on la conduisit, il y avait une chambre disponible. Elle apprit plus tard qu'on avait préparé cette chambre précisément pour quelque hôte de passage, et dans le désir de rendre service à l'humanité. Elle fut pénétrée de gratitude pour la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, et d'un nouvel amour pour Mrs. Eddy qui en est la révélatrice. Dieu exauçait déjà sa prière, son désir de mieux Le comprendre. Elle sentait la présence de l'Amour divin.

Lorsqu'il nourrit cinq mille personnes, Jésus prouva d'une manière admirable l'abondance qui règne dans la maison du Père. Lorsqu'il délivra l'homme que tourmentaient les démons, il révéla — avec quelle tendresse — la sollicitude de Dieu pour les Siens. Et quel généreux pardon il fit connaître lorsqu'il affranchit du péché la femme repentante!

La voie est révélée, qui permet aux humains de se lever et d'aller vers le Père pour apprendre à connaître la demeure "éternelle qui n'est pas faite de main d'homme" (II Corinthiens 5:1). C'est la voie de l'Amour universel. Apprendre à aimer son prochain comme soi-même, c'est accomplir la loi de Dieu et trouver son home céleste.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Golden Childhood of R. L. S.

ONE SPOT forever associated with the name and fame of Stevenson was a haven of desuch a thing happening before. Rain surold home, Colinton Manse, some three miles southwest of Edinburgh. Until he was ten he spent much of his time there, and he has left more than one idealised picture of the Manse and its surroundings. Both have changed much since he knew them. Fashion has laid its gaudy, some might say its vandal, hand upon the village of Colinton, and, from the heights behind, pretentious villas of pseudo-antique patterns look down on the Manse, as in disdain of its sequestered lowliness.

Since the time of the Reverend Lewis Balfour, D. D. (R. L. Stevenson's grandfather), the house itself has undergone alteration and enlargement; but it retains much of its old character. As I saw the scene in its fresh spring greenery on a beautiful afternoon of early May, Manse, grounds, garden, heights, and woods made a memorable picture of loveliness.

The Water of Leith flows past as of old, singing a crooning gurgling song as it goes, though the mill "with the humming of thunder" and "the weir with the wonder of foam" of "A Child's Garden of Verses" are gone. But the water gate is still there, inviting the visitor to follow where Louis so often went. Opening it, I dropped down some three feet and stood on the rocks below, which were once fields of adventure to him and his trooping companions.

Dark brown is the river
Golden is the sand.

The golden sand is all gone, swept away by spring or winter floods, but the brown water, with its suggestions of Highland burns, comes tumbling and racing down among its boulders and rocks with the old, old monotone, musically clear and soothing, or swirling and eddying in black pools below. . . .

The Manse, peeping from its "bouquet" of trees, faces the wooded acclivity across the water. "The woods rose like walls into the sky," Stevenson wrote. To the adult eye his description exaggerates the steepness, though it may well have seemed wall-like to the eyes of the city child and in recollection to the man. The lawn, still, as I saw it, "a perfect goblet of sunshine" rich in shrubbery and smooth as the proverbial velvet, ends in a walled bank above coiling, encircling water. Rearward yews flank the Manse, and to the right is the ancient churchyard. . . . Hard by the churchyard wall is the old yew, "one of the glories of the village," and from its gnarled bough dangles a swing just as in the time of Louis. Under the tree's widespread shade, where it was "dark and cool" even in the blaze of summer, little Louis and his many cousins romped and shouted.

"And I can hear them call and say
How far is it to Babylon?"—

he sang long afterwards, fondly recalling that golden time.—From "Robert Louis Stevenson: A Critical Biography," by JOHN A. STEUART. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Fall and Spring Together

NOW, IN OCTOBER, spring has come; and not even the oldest old-timer can remember such a thing happening before. Rain surprised the dusty land in September, and after the rain came such balmy days that almost overnight the young grass made a green spread over hills and fields. The result is a bright color scheme of green and gold, wherever you happen to look.

* * *

Sycamore leaves are rusty, cottonwoods and willows are turning yellow, goldenrod is blooming with all its might, and at the same time the young spring grass is confusing the landscape.

No wonder the Capistrano swallows flew weeks before their usual date of leaving. For more years than anyone can remember, those swallows have left the old mission on a certain day in October and returned on a certain day in spring. But this year off they went suddenly, as though they knew that California was going to have most unusual weather.

I wouldn't be surprised if cows and horses forgot to grow heavy winter coats. My old mare has been playing with her foal, racing and kicking up her heels as though she fancies that spring is here to stay and her own youth has returned with it.

The oldest cow has taken to wandering. Every morning I find her in a different field, or sauntering dreamily along a green and gold lane as though she were utterly entranced with the look of young grass and blooming goldenrod at the same time. I know exactly how she feels, for I, too, wander around gazing with wonderment at fall and spring together.

One of the white ducks has made a feathery nest and is spending the warm days waiting for eggs to hatch. I quite agree with her that a group of small ducklings will be a charming sight, this strange season.

* * *

Vegetation is doing remarkable things. The little lilac bush by the kitchen window imagines that it is April and has more buds than we have ever seen on it before. New leaves are tight on some of the chaparral back in the hills; and, any day now, I expect to see pussy willows by the river.

If winter ever comes, we will all be tremendously surprised.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months .. $3.00
Six months .... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Trade Comments Pages 17 Financial News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1939

War in Europe Gives Boost To N. E. Fisheries

Removal of large part of Canadian competition resulting in ready market for the N. E. catch.

By a Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Riding the wind-whipped Atlantic in small vessels with the Stars and Stripes painted on their sides, New England's weather-toughened fishermen have gained a new grip on the section's $100,000,000-a-year fishing industry because of Europe's war and resultant removal of a large part of the Canadian competition.

A broad survey of the effects of the conflict upon New England business showed that the fishing industry was one of those most immediately and directly stimulated by the outbreak of hostilities.

Home from the Grand Banks and the international fishing grounds—where the fear of lurking German U-boats has kept the Canadian craft hugging the shore—big boats and small, loaded down to their waterlines, stream into Boston Fish Pier with holds full of fish.

Market for Fish

For there's a market now for the catch of the New England fleet, and at prices bringing the owners a profit.

In a small office above the Fish Pier—the largest in the world devoted solely to the handling of fish—sat Edward H. Cooley today, watching the bustling pier scene, as hip-booted men in oilskins pitchforked their catch into waiting carts.

As manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries and as Secretary of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., Mr. Cooley has been charting the ups and downs of the fishing business for years, handling problems of labor and markets, battling to keep costs down and prices fair, and even concocting new fish dishes to whet America's appetite for sea food.

"The war," he said, "should put the fishing industry in this country back on an even keel by nullifying to a major degree the serious effects of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, through removing competition."

Aid to Canada

Why?

"The reciprocity treaty," he explained, "gave to Canada an opportunity to broaden its markets in the United States. The imports of Canadian fillets of species also caught in New England amounted to about 7,500,000 pounds in 1937 and 1938.

"The quota of 15,000,000 established for those varieties of fish under the reciprocal trade treaty was, therefore, a big increase, benefiting Canada. Figures this year indicated that between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 pounds of Canadian fish would enter the domestic market, but Canada, it is reported, commandeered the three big trawlers of the Canadian fleet when the war began, and surveyed the remainder of the fleet in order to make use of other boats."

Mr. Cooley said that action came as England's demand for fish opened an additional market to Canadian producers, and added that a continuance of hostilities would mean a market for all the fish that Canada could spare.

Massachusetts Youth Plan Rally in Boston

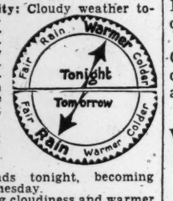
A state-wide Youth Rally to discuss unemployment, the European war and other current events will be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Nov. 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Youth Council.

Governor Saltonstall will address the opening session on "Youth and America."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy weather tonight and Wednesday, with rain beginning late tonight or early Wednesday morning; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; colder late Wednesday afternoon and night; decreasing westerly winds this afternoon, increasing southerly winds tonight, becoming northwesterly Wednesday.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by light rain in the east portion Wednesday and beginning in west portion late tonight or Wednesday morning; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by light rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday morning, changing to snow flurries Wednesday afternoon; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Vermont: Rain late tonight and Wednesday, changing to snow flurries Wednesday; warmer tonight and colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by light rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday morning; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds this afternoon becoming southerly and increasing tonight and shifting to northwest Wednesday; weather becoming overcast with light rain late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	40	New Orleans	52	48
Chicago	43	40	New York	40	38
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	39	38
Helena	43	41	Philadelphia	41	39
Kansas City	39	39	St. Louis	48	45
Los Angeles	57	57	San Francisco	56	54
Miami	65	62	Washington	40	37
Minneapolis	39	33			

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 7.
B-Minimum, Nov. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:34 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 8:06 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

Salvation Army Transforms Castoffs Into Shiny 'New' Articles

Scenes at Industrial Home for Men in Roxbury

Left: The paint shop into which flows a steady stream of dirty, drab furniture which later goes forth gleaming with fresh paint. Center: Salvation Army workers make Christmas toys from discarded refrigerators. Men also are rebuilt in the shops of the Industrial Home. Right: The shoe shop. Sorting is the first step of a series of operations that transforms discarded footwear into months of usefulness.

Judges' Posts Await Filling By President

Retirement today of four Federal justices in New England—in line under the law—would bring to an even dozen the number of notices reported to have reached the President. Reason for the sudden increase in retirements is seen in the transfer of control of the courts' administrative affairs, which takes place this week, and the Government's desire to finish the business of retiring before the transfer takes place.

Eight Federal judges are said to have asked for retirement from the active list. They are still available for special duty, and under present Department of Justice regulations, are provided with the same services they received while active, including those of a secretary. Whether these arrangements will continue when control of court administration changes, is uncertain.

Reports that Judge Elisha H. Brewster, senior Justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, who was indisposed last year, would take advantage of the disability clause of the retirement Act, were denied today. New England justices eligible—those who have passed 70—are George F. Morris, New Hampshire, appointed in 1921; Harland B. Howes, Vermont, appointed in 1915; John A. Peters, Maine, appointed in 1922; all of the Federal District Court. Judge Scott Wilson, senior Justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Boston, reaches 70 in January.

Retirement of these four will bring to nine the total number of vacancies given to the Roosevelt Administration for appointment in New England. Two judges have been added to the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, two vacancies have occurred on the Circuit Court here (one as yet unfilled); and a successor to Judge Edwin S. Thomas of Connecticut Federal District Court has not been named.

Complete liquidation of local claims on the Administration are seen in the judicial picture. Although the son of former senior Justice of the Circuit Court, George H. Bingham, is being groomed in New Hampshire for his father's seat, Judge John O. Mahoney of the Federal District Court of Rhode Island is considered the leading candidate.

Judges Hugh D. McLellan and George C. Sweeney of the Massachusetts Federal District Court are also regarded as likely contenders.

Vassar Alumnae Marking Seventy-Fifth Anniversary

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, tomorrow evening will open the celebration in eastern Massachusetts of Vassar's seventy-fifth anniversary. At a dinner meeting for Vassar alumnae and their friends at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge, President MacCracken will speak of 75 years of higher education for women. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, a former trustee of the college and rector of Trinity Church in Boston, will be the guest speaker.

Mrs. Henry W. Newbegin of Cambridge is in charge of the committee planning for the dinner. Assisting her are Mrs. Cecil Smith, also of Cambridge; Mrs. George Olmstead, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, President of the Boston Vassar Alumnae; Mrs. Thomas E. Jansen, Jr., of Dedham; Mrs. John A. Moir of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. B. Alden Thresher of Newton Center; Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity of Newton, and Mrs. Martin K. Bovey of Concord.

A New Sunbeam To Brighten Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bar Harbor, Maine, Nov. 7

Maine's famous coastal mission boat, The Sunbeam, is now en route to Florida where it will be used in charter trade to the West Indies and a new Sunbeam, now on the ways at Damariscotta, will soon take its place.

The Sunbeam is sailing down the Atlantic coast under Capt. Ralph J. Frye, its master for the past eight years. He and Engineer Llewellyn Damon plan to call at Damariscotta on the return trip for the new Sunbeam. The new ship will continue the work of the Maine Seacoast Mission which carries on work among the fisherfolk along the 2,500-mile coastline and outlying islands.

Payrolls Rise In Woonsocket Textile Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 7—With many Woonsocket textile mills working night and day, the prospect of closing a year with an annual payroll of $20,000,000 for the first time since the depression became almost a certainty.

Figures compiled by Mrs. Lila E. Sugden, Secretary-Manager of the Woonsocket Credit Reporting Association, show that weekly wages in these mills jumped from $296,977 for the week ending Sept. 16 to $426,371 for the week ending Oct. 28—an increase of nearly 43 per cent in six weeks.

It will take weekly payrolls of approximately $471,000 during the remaining nine weeks to bring the 1939 total to the $20,000,000 mark. One unexplainable fact uncovered by Mrs. Sugden is that the number of people in Woonsocket on relief in 1937 when the payrolls totaled $18,609,710 was considerably greater than in 1933 when payrolls totaled only $11,788,522.

Brookline Plan Out

The proposed amendment to the Brookline Town laws which, if adopted, would have required the compulsory retirement of all municipal employees at 70 years, has been rejected by Brookline Selectmen, officials revealed today. The plan was advocated several months ago and has been the subject of controversy since, with the five members of the Board divided on the subject by a three to two vote. The plan would have affected more than 20, some department heads.

'Army' Tackles Its Big Job —Salvaging Humans in Need

Discarded refrigerators, which are sawed up and transformed into Christmas toys, are only one of the infinite number of cast-off articles received at the Salvation Army's Industrial Home for Men (87 Vernon Street, Roxbury), to be changed from the Old-Junk-Nobody-Wants to something shining and new—or renovated—that many Somebodies very much want—and come to buy at Salvation Army Stores throughout the City.

This metamorphosis from waste and uselessness to reclamation and service is only part of the story. And the inexpensive articles put on sale, chiefly for the benefit of lower-than-average-income families—even these do not tell the whole story.

For at this humming workshop of The Salvation Army, men are the important item being salvaged. The Men's Industrial Home isn't just a transient shelter for the night, a warm bunk when it's cold on Boston Common—although it serves that purpose, too.

Everybody Is Busy

Everybody's busy at the Home. There is much work to be done. See the bright, purposeful expression on the face of that man over there, wheeling more than half a ton of baled paper that will go into rags. Notice the smile on that lad at the elevator, the intent look of the fellow backing the Salvation Army truck up to the door. Everywhere there is a hum of activity. Saws bite into wood and hammers sound a cheery note from the carpenter shop. Here a man is cleaning a suite of furniture until it looks like new. Around rows of work benches, men stand painting and varnishing chairs, bookcases, magazine racks, toys, tables, that still others have built, or re-built. Dormitories are neat as a regular army barracks, soup kitchens as gleaming.

William Booth, Founder of The Salvation Army, conceived the idea long before the red, yellow, and blue flag of the Army crossed the seas from Great Britain to this country—and to some 89 other countries and colonies the globe around. General Booth wrote a piece called "Our Brother," and it is that which greets the homeless men as he enters from the cold streets into the warm and loving hospitality of compassionate hands. It may perhaps interest you to read it, as it did the reporter.

When we have got the homeless, penniless man washed and housed and fed at the Shelter, and have secured him the means of earning his room and board by chopping firewood or sorting paper, mending clothes or repairing shoes, we have next to seriously address ourselves to the problem of how best we can help him to get back into regular ranks of industry. The Industrial Home and the woodyard are but steppings stones which have this advantage, they give us time to look round and to see what there is in a man, and what we can make of him.

Learn Storm's 'Inside' Secrets

As a result of experimentation made Sunday night and Monday morning in the midst of a "strong, sub-tropical cyclone," Harvard University's Blue Hill Observatory has uncovered important facts which will enable natural scientists to predict more accurately the time of a storm's arrival and especially the length of its duration, Charles F. Brooks, Professor of Meteorology and Director of the Observatory, declared today.

Harvard's experiments were made with two "radiosondes," tiny balloons carrying delicate recording and short-wave radio apparatus. When duplicated in other sections of the country these experiments will greatly advance the science of meteorology, Professor Brooks said.

For some time there has been a theory that the middle of a cyclonic vortex is composed of warm, dry air descending toward the earth, and for the first time this theory has been substantiated by experimentation, he declared.

"The rapid rotation of such a circle of air tends to throw some air outward," he explained. "This lowers the pressure inside the vortex and causes a descent of air from above to replace the air thrown outward. Such descent brings down air from a great height, where the amount of vapor is very small; and, at the same time, the increasing pressure—which the descending air finds in the lower parts of the earth's atmosphere—raises its temperature. This rise in temperature reduces the relative humidity to the low values surmised by theory and now definitely measured."

Conversely, when areas of this sort are discovered by several stations in succession, the course and speed of a storm can be determined, together with the approximate violence and duration. The temperature and dryness of air in the center of a vortex has a definite relation to the rate of clearing of the sky after the storm, and to the temperatures of the atmosphere left behind.

Salvation Army's Drive Extended

The Salvation Army's Greater Boston appeal for $195,000 will be extended for at least another week, it was announced today by Damon E. Hall, General Chairman, at the first general report luncheon of all divisions in the drive, at the Chamber of Commerce at 12:20 p. m. Mr. Hall presided. The principal speaker was E. A. Johnson, representing Boston labor unions. Total collections to date amount to approximately $103,500. Reports were heard from the women's division, represented by Mrs. Charles B. Barnes, and from Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, and Somerville. There are some 1,500 campaign workers this year.

Holiday Club Deposits Are Largest Ever

That Christmas this year will be one of the best ever for thousands of Massachusetts families was indicated today in announcement by Dana S. Sylvester, Executive Manager of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, that Christmas Club deposits in Massachusetts mutual savings banks were the largest in their history.

The amount to be distributed is $14,525,129 or $1,400,769 more than last year. The number of Christmas Club depositors has also reached a new high of 353,961. In 1938 $13,124,360 was saved by 325,829 in Christmas Clubs. All Christmas Clubs will be paid early in December.

Continued growth of Christmas Clubs, Mr. Sylvester pointed out, is "a very encouraging proof of the thrift of Massachusetts people." "Savings bank accounts," he said, "help people to save before instead of after purchasing. This $14,525,129 means cash payments to retail merchants.

Largest Christmas Club savings were in the Boston shopping district where $9,021,708 was saved by 210,181 depositors. Payments in some of the other cities of the Commonwealth will be as follows: Worcester, $762,000 to 21,920 depositors; Springfield, $502,000 to 10,467 depositors; Lawrence, $439,500 to 14,083 depositors Lowell, $376,000 to 12,166; New Bedford, $350,000 to 7,500 depositors; Brockton, $400,733 to 11,194 depositors; Pittsfield, $255,000 to 6,352 depositors, and Fall River, $181,500 to 5,234 depositors.

Boston Vote Light During Early Hours

Although the weather today was regarded as ideal by politicians for "getting out the votes," balloting up to mid-afternoon in Boston's City Council and School Committee election was reported as light by the Election Commission.

Interest on the City Council outcome centered upon Ward 3 where Councilor John I. Fitzgerald, incumbent, and power in the ward for a decade, was engaged in a three-cornered tilt with Representative George Leary and Joseph Russo. Morning returns in the home precincts of the three candidates gave Mr. Fitzgerald a slight lead.

An important issue before voters was the referendum approving a legislative act which would permit Mayor Tobin to succeed himself, a privilege not granted a Mayor of Boston in over 30 years. This referendum has not figured unduly in the campaigning but the outcome is regarded in City Hall the most important turn of this election.

The campaign for the School Committee was carried on while voters were at the polls. Councilor Clement A. Norton, seeking his first city-wide support, seeks election to the Committee and made his final radio speech at 14:15 this morning. Mr. Norton has been a member of the City Council for eight years.

An interesting feature of the City Council election was whether or not the four Republicans in the Council will be reduced to three. Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, Perlie Dyar Chase and Sydney Rosenburg, all Republicans, anticipated re-election. But Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., a Republican whose ward 17 is predominantly Democratic, is retiring and a Democrat is expected to be elected. The only possibility of a Republican being added to fill Mr. Wilson's party place was in Ward 20 where Councilor Theodore A. Lyons, Democratic incumbent, faces J. Donald Stutherland, Republican. So predominant are the Democrats in the Council, however, that party politics only occasionally are a feature of its deliberations. Theoretically the City Council is nonpartisan.

Pleas of 13 Are Heard In Lottery Case

Bail ranging from $1,000 to $4,000 set by court as defendants both admit and deny guilt.

Thirteen of 72 men and women named in three indictments connecting them with a $20,000,000 nationwide lottery swindle, were arraigned today before Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court in Boston. Ten of the defendants pleaded guilty and three not guilty to charges of conspiracy to ship lottery matter in interstate commerce and of depositing lottery matter with common carriers.

Nine pleaded guilty and four not guilty to the indictment charging the defendants with mailing matter concerning lotteries and conspiracy.

To a third indictment charging use of the mails in a scheme to defraud, and conspiracy, six defendants pleaded not guilty and seven pleaded guilty.

Pleaded Guilty

Ven D. Huard of Lawrence, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy to transport lottery matter in interstate commerce, and not guilty to the other two indictments. Bail was set at $1,000.

Peter Coughlin of Medford, pleaded not guilty to all charges and was ordered held in bail of $2,500.

Earl Howard of Fitchburg, Mass., pleaded guilty to all charges and was released in $2,000 bail.

Buford D. Cobb of South Boston, Mass., pleaded similarly and was also released in $2,000 bail.

George H. Hansel of Stoneham, Mass., pleaded guilty to all indictments and was released in $2,000 without surety.

Held in $1,000

Julio Almeida of New Bedford, Mass., pleaded not guilty to all charges and was held in $1,000 bail.

P. J. McMahon of Middleboro, Mass., pleaded guilty, and bail was set at $2,000 without surety.

William J. Roper of Needham, Mass., pleaded not guilty to the three indictments and was ordered held in $1,000 bail.

Edgar Fournier of Biddeford, Maine, pleaded guilty to all charges and was released in $2,000 bail.

Milton Gummis of Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., pleaded guilty to the three indictments and bail of $4,000 was continued.

Edward Donlan of New Haven, Conn. pleaded guilty to two indictments and not guilty to using the mails in a scheme to defraud and was released in $1,000 without surety.

Pleads Not Guilty

Louis G. Raymond of Pittsfield, Mass., pleaded not guilty to the three indictments and was held in $2,000 bail.

William Vallon of New Haven, Conn., who the Court was told has served 10 years in Sing Sing, pleaded guilty to all charges except conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud, and was held in $3,000.

Several of the men and women named in the indictments have signified their intention of appearing when wanted, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, said today.

The organization is reported to have distributed approximately 12,000,000 lottery tickets a year, with prizes offered totaling more than $7,000,000.

Each of the defendants faces 119 counts in the three indictments, totaling 186 pages.

The lotteries were operated under the name of the Gold Bond Company and the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital Charity Fund—the ltater concealing the fact that it was conducted without the permission of the Will Rogers Commission, according to Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney, in charge of the case.

Toll Injunction Stay in Prospect

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The dime toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway which has netted Westchester County more than $150,000 since last summer has been declared illegal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. By a four-to-one vote the Court yesterday granted an injunction restraining County officials from collecting the toll from motorists.

William A. Davidson, Westchester County attorney, said he would apply immediately for a stay of the injunction and take the case to the Court of Appeals.

The Court, in overruling a lower Court decision denying the injunction sought by two employees of the Automobile Club of New York, held the County had exceeded its authority in imposing the toll. Associate Justice Frederick P. Close dissented.

Roll Toll Listed To Teach Safety

Co-operating with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's program to make the public traffic-conscious in order to help to reduce accidents during November and December, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty announced today that since the first of the month 99 persons have been injured by automobiles in Boston, three fatally.

Yesterday 17 persons were injured. A box score of traffic accidents will be announced daily during the next two months by the Commissioner in accordance with the Governor's plan.

New Break Halts Snow Cruiser

ERIE, Pa. (AP)—Held back five hours by an oil-line break, the Byrd expedition's snow cruiser finally got under way today for Boston, its goal on a journey from Chicago.

The cumbersome machine, which had stopped here for four days to get new motors, headed toward Ripley, N. Y., via route 5. A brief stopover was scheduled at Fredonia, N. Y.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, pilot of the machine that is designed to speed over Antarctic snows, attempted to get an early unannounced start from Erie to avoid the crowds, but his plans went awry.

Clark U. Gets $25,000

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Clark University was assured of $25,000 when a suit to break the will of Mrs. Alice B. Hubley was withdrawn.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Very Warm for May," by Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Featuring Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Hollace Shaw, and Donald Brian. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30 Matinees Saturday 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Brookline Village—
"Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler. 2, 5, 8:10.

Exeter—
"News Is Made at Night." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Moonlight Sonata." 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck. Also Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Chicken Wagon Family." 2, 5, 8, 10. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:20, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Calling All Marines." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"U-Boat 29," with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebestian Shaw. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbands Work?" 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Hound of the Baskervilles." Also "Vernon and Irene Castle." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 8:30.

Uptown—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie and Robert Cummings. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Your Toes," with Zorina. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 3, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis in "In Name Only." Also "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor. Daily except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows and James McCallion. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." 2:45, 6, 9:15. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Normandie—
"Bombs Over London." Also "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney and George Raft.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Goofey and Walter." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

South Station Theater—
Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs." "In the Heart of America." "Midseason Football." "The Story of Elias Howe." "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House concert. Program by the Silberbert String Quartet. 8:30.

Other Events

Hotel Statler—
Exhibition of gems, precious stones and gem cutting machine. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Nov. 7 and 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
First in the series of Youth Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, director. 3:30.

Hotel Statler—
Concert by Bidu Sayao, soprano. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Sienese Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

British Conductor Sees Need For Simpler Music Teaching

New methods are needed in teaching music, Stanley Chapple, English conductor, said today. Mr. Chapple is in Boston giving a lecture series at the Hotel Vendome on "Listening to the Symphony." A London Symphony Orchestra and London Guildhall associate director, Mr. Chapple has been also guest conductor with the Berlin Philharmonic, the Vienna Symphony, and BBC orchestras.

"Music should be taught as a child learns a language, with the emphasis on the living language itself, and with instruction in its grammar and syntax to come later, if at all," Mr. Chapple declared.

Mr. Chapple thinks he likes best, out of all his work, the children's concerts he has been conducting during the last year.

"I find children respond most naturally to music because they haven't been as yet conditioned to think of music as anything foreign or difficult to them. They can shut their eyes and get the color of the tone played. Children think in images, and so images come easily to them. Their imagination is more quickly stirred."

In one's approach to understanding symphonic music, Mr. Chapple believes styles, the more general aspect of a man's work, should be observed, rather than specific effects in specific symphonies.

"It's much the same as one's approach in the theater," Mr. Chapple explained, "in regard to the style of a playwright: we soon learn his characteristics, and are thus able to observe how he has employed them in his different pieces."

As for the effect of the war on the arts, particularly music, Mr. Chapple said that it had stopped a glorious renaissance in Europe.

"But," he added, "this is America's opportunity."

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Made to individual order in a variety of models and colorful clan Tartans.

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ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston

Loans for Homes Show Large Gains

Mortgage loaning by Massachusetts' 192 mutual savings banks showed a decided increase in the month of September, according to figures compiled by the State Savings Banks Association. During that month 1,463 mortgage loans were made totaling $6,359,855. This was the largest amount loaned in any month this year, and is nearly a million dollars more than in the previous month of August.

This substantial increase is an indication of renewed interest in home purchase according to savings bank officials. As business improves, they point out, the demand for homes will be greatly stimulated and rents will advance. Under these conditions there are very real savings to be made by the purchase of a home at the present relatively low prices.

60 to Redistrict State

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has named 12 five-member boards to redistrict the State's representative districts. The step was taken in accordance with the law sponsored by the Republican majority in the last Legislature. The Governor named the chairman of County Commissioners to serve on the boards.

Aiken Insists Trucks Must Settle Strike

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7 (AP)—Declaring that "they can't go on crippling the business of the State indefinitely," Gov. George D. Aiken asserted that unless a basis for settling Vermont's five-day-old strike of truck drivers was reached today he would bend his every effort toward finding "adequate transportation" for the State's shippers.

Resumption of negotiations was scheduled for today and the aroused Chief Executive, irked at what he termed union refusal to permit shipment of 4,200 pounds of dressed turkeys to Boston yesterday, said he would hold his plans in abeyance pending a union decision o nany operators' proposals which may be offered.

He mentioned increased rail shipments, more shippers using their own trucks and more business for out-of-state trucks as part of his plan.

Five trucking companies have signed contracts with the union since 400 drivers walked out last Thursday to enforce union demands for a wage scale ranging from 45 to 67 cents an hour and a 60-hour week.

Rabbi Wise Tells Of Plight of Jews

American support for Jewish activities in Palestine was bespoken in Boston yesterday by Rabbi Stephen J. Wise of New York. Rabbi Wise is President of the American Jewish Congress and is in Boston with Mrs. Wise to address the meeting of the American Jewish Women's Congress at Hotel Touraine.

The plight of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe was painted in somber hues by the Rabbi, who spoke of 3,000,000 of his race being caught in Poland between the Nazis on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

Mrs. Wise described the so-called Congress Houses in New York, where she said between 90 and 100 refugee families are cared for daily in an effort to orient them into American life before sending them on for settlement in this country.

Wyzanski Named Ratshesky Trustee

The A. C. Ratshesky Foundation has named Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., to its Board of Trustees. Mr. Wyzanski is a member of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins.

Recent gifts from the Foundation, the Trustees announced, have been a new chapter house at 17 Gloucester Street to the American Red Cross, property at 347 Commonwealth Avenue to the State for use by the National Guard, and extensive additions to Camp Chebacco and Country Week to accommodate additional children. Mr. and Mrs. Ratshesky made all of these gifts possible through generous donations.

Preparing for the Red Cross Drive

Mrs. Chatfield Whitman
To present series of tableaux on Red Cross services

Mrs. Christian A. Herter
Chairman of dinner committee of Roll Call workers

Shown at the Chapter House planning the workers' dinner to be held at Copley-Plaza Hotel on Monday evening, Nov. 13

Address by Lodge to Mark Opening of Red Cross Drive

An address by U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a parade in downtown Boston, and exercises at Post Office Square with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Postmaster Peter F. Tague in attendance, will mark the opening of the drive by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter for Red Cross membership Monday, Nov. 13, it was announced today.

Senator Lodge will address the Red Cross Roll Call workers dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel at 9 p. m. His speech, which will be broadcast over Station WBZ, will follow the general meeting of the Roll Call leaders, and others participating in the workers rally which all persons interested in the Red Cross are cordially invited to attend. Reservations may be made by calling the Chapter Headquarters (Kenmore 6226) at 17 Gloucester Street.

Mrs. Christian A. Herter has accepted the chairmanship of the Dinner Committee, Roll Call Chairman Lawrence Coolidge announced, and she is busy with plans for decorating the hotel ballroom with Red Cross flags and Roll Call posters, intermingled with autumn flowers donated by local florists.

A dramatic cavalcade of Red Cross services, consisting of a series of tableaux illustrating the work of volunteers, disaster, relief, first aid, and war relief, will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Chatfield Whitman. Mrs. Whitman, long active in dramatic work, is well qualified to direct the presentation. She has also been prominently identified in the work of the Red Cross. Her brother, Wayne Taylor, former Assistant Under Secretary of the Treasury, is one of a Commission of three currently representing the Red Cross, now being in Berlin assisting in arrangements for distribution of clothing and supplies to Polish refugees in German-occupied Poland.

Numerous nearby Massachusetts and Rhode Island chapters have been invited to send chapter representatives to participate in this rally, which will be in the nature of a Red Cross reunion of workers and friends throughout the past 22 years. The purpose of the gathering is to stimulate and inspire the workers canvassing the various districts during the coming weeks of Roll Call.

Income Boost For Farmers Seen in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 7—Prospective increases in domestic business and consumer incomes are expected to result in a stronger demand for farm products in 1940 than in 1939. Export demand for a few farm products will be increased because of the war, said J. C. Kendall, Director of the New Hampshire Extension Service, after analyzing the Outlook for Demand and Prices issued this week by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The war has been partly responsible for the sharp increase in industrial activity and has improved business prospects for 1940. It is probable, however, that business activity and consumer incomes would have shown some improvement in 1940 even if there had been no war, the report said.

Higher Cash Income

Cash income from sale of farm products should be materially higher in 1940 than in 1939, the report said, because a larger volume of farm produce will be disposed of at higher prices. Prices of commodities and services used in production of farm products in 1940 probably will average a little higher. Some rise in wage rates is expected although total farm employment will decline further next year, but greater use of mechanized equipment will enable farmers to maintain production at current levels.

Higher prices for farm machinery and building materials are expected. Prices of most fertilizer materials will rise a little. Prices may be lower for some seeds except for shortages for certain crops such as red clover.

Feed Prices Rise

Feed prices advanced in September along with the advance in grain prices and are higher than a year ago. During the remainder of the 1939-40 season little change in feed prices is expected in view of ample supplies.

Volume of farm-mortgage financing also is expected to be somewhat higher in 1940 than in 1939, according to Mr. Kendall. Ample mortgage credit will be available in 1940 on favorable terms, he said, as ample funds are available for such loans through Federal and private agencies. Increased amounts of money also will be available for tenant-purchase loans to be made by the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Wesleyan's Assets Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 7—Increase in assets of Wesleyan University of $318,265 was reported by Henry A. Ingraham, Treasurer. Despite this upturn, however, bringing total assets up to $13,475,115, the net loss for the year was $63,538, caused, according to the Treasurer's report, largely by last year's hurricane.

Soil Conservation Extension Is Sought in Winooski Valley

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7 — Farmers in the Winooski valley are seeking establishment of a soil conservation district covering the entire Winooski river drainage area. The movement is the result of a successful soil demonstration project which was started in 1936 by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and which since has embraced 142 farms containing a total of 27,746 acres.

An act passed by the last session of the General Assembly legalized the establishment of such districts for the control of soil erosion. These would be eligible to receive technical and clerical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service and to secure labor, materials and equipment through the Civilian Conservation Corps.

On the valley farms participating in the demonstration which started slightly more than two years ago, 11 miles of river bank have been protected, eight miles of diversion terraces, 1,573 acres of contour strip cropping, and 2,801 acres of field strip cropping have been completed. In addition, 6,668 acres of pasture have been improved, 4,424 acres of woodland protected from grazing and 1,868,000 trees have been set out.

* * *

Boys Taught Cooking

Woman's place may be in the home, but Mrs. Laura Wager, teacher of domestic science in Waterbury High School, is convinced that there are some boys who can do a good job there, too. Mrs. Wager has 10 boys enrolled in a course in cooking and housework besides her regular home economics classes for girls. Nearly every day she has to tactfully evade a direct answer to the question, "Who are the better cooks, the girls or boys?"

Mrs. Wager is enthusiastic over her experimental class. She says that the boys are making remarkable progress. The boys are taught how to purchase, prepare and serve food and learn the value of a well-planned menu. They are also taught how to set a table and to wash dishes. The program also calls for study on how to plan out-of-doors meals for hikes and picnics and already have shown progress in mastering the art of grilling steaks, scrambling eggs, making apple sauce, cocoa and hot biscuits.

The class is the only one of its kind in northern Vermont schools although at least two have been established in schools in the southern part of the State.

* * *

State Police

Echo of the fight in recent sessions of the Legislature to incorporate the present force of motor vehicle inspectors into a State Police organization was heard at the recent meeting of the Vermont Tourist Service Association. A resolution was adopted urging an increase in the force of inspectors for policing of rural areas and better protection for summer homes.

Other resolutions placed the Association on record in favor of cooperating with an organization seeking to eliminate the empty beer can nuisance on the highways; praised the highway department for its roadside beautification program and recommended appointment of a committee to work with a Vermont Hotel Association committee to consider changes in the by-laws of the State Board of Health.

The Tourist Association was one of those strongly in favor of a State police force, a proposal considered and defeated in the last three sessions of the General Assembly.

Officers of the Tourist Association are Mrs. Jesse Mack of Middlebury, President; Mrs. H. A. Smalley of Morrisville, Vice-President; Mrs. Victor Hurlburt of Grand Isle, Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. John Williams of Charlotte, new member of the Board of Directors.

* * *

Gasoline Tax

An increase of $22,871 in receipts from the State gasoline tax was reported for the month of September by the motor vehicle department. The department reports total sales of 6,903,175 gallons for the month compared with 6,331,631 gallons in September, 1938. Tax receipts for the month reached a total of $276,174 as compared with $253,303 for the same month last year.

Nazi Government Loses Weil Legacy

A $3,900 legacy assigned under duress to the German Government while its intended beneficiary was a prisoner in a German concentration camp, was ordered returned to the beneficiary, Siegfried Weil, a refugee, by Judge Abraham E. Pinanski in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday.

Mr. Weil inherited the $3,900 from an uncle, Louis Weil, a South End baker. He was forced to assign it to the German Government while in a concentration camp, but later escaped to Tel Aviv, Palestine, where he cabled a Boston attorney to contest the transfer. His attorney obtained a stay restraining a Boston bank from turning the sum over to the Dresdner Bank of Dresden, Germany, and today Mr. Weil was given the title to the money on Judge Pinanski's ruling that the concentration camp assignment was void.

Charlestown Church Holds Fair Nov. 9, 10, 11

The 100th annual fair of St. John's Episcopal Church, Charlestown, known as the Church of the Admirals because its first rector had been Chaplain at the Navy Yard, will be held Nov. 9, 10, 11.

The Parish House has been transferred into a village green and songs, dances, and music of 100 years ago will be heard during the three-day festival. There will be an organ recital each evening. Dinner will be served.

Frank W. Shaw is general Chairman of the fair Committee, and Walter H. Bangs and Miss Marion Durgin are Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

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1938	FOUR-DOOR SEDAN, heater, radio, white side tires, beautiful cloth upholstery and Bottle Green finish. Has been chauffeur driven. An outstanding value at	$895
1939	CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, radio, white side tires, beautiful Burgundy red finish, tan top, grey leather upholstery. A real distinctive sport car that will stand a rigid inspection. Cost new when delivered in June—$2075. Our price	$1375
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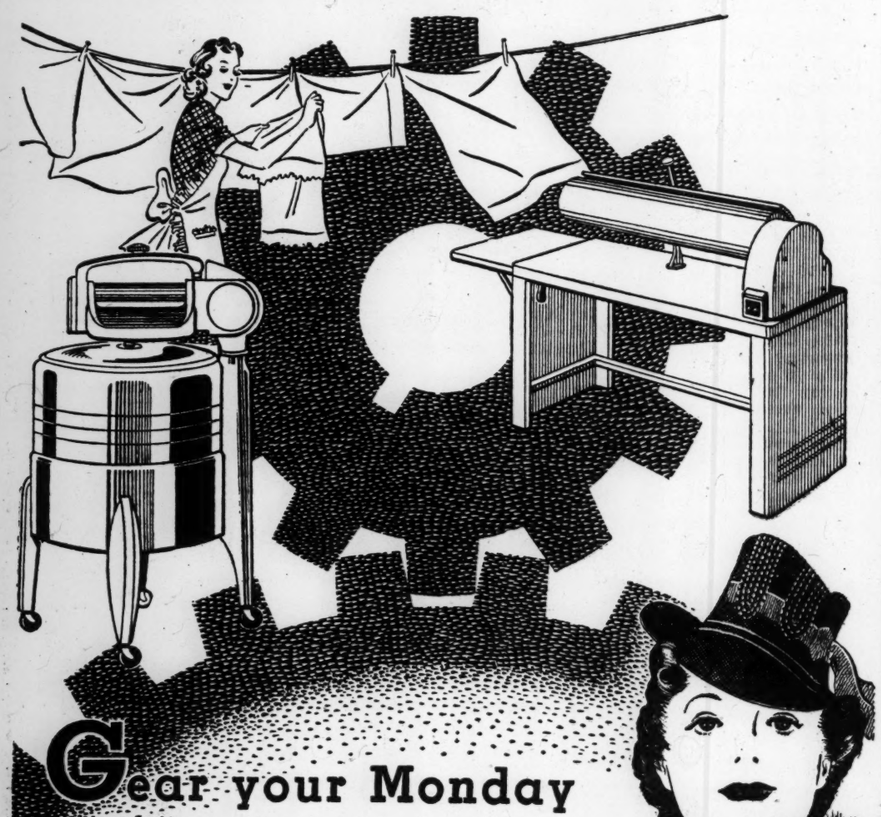

Gear your Monday to electric motors

You, Mrs. Housewife, need not be a slave to the tradition of Monday. Modern electrical appliances are at hand to free you from the drudgery of wash day. Let the washing machine clean and wring out your clothes.

Hang them out-of-doors to dry, or put them in an electric clothes dryer. Then iron them with an electric iron or a speedy, easy-to-use ironer at which you can sit.

Electrical appliance dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor gladly demonstrate these labor-saving devices.

Electrical servants lighten housework

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	J. Dorsey's Orchestra..	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	"Gene and Glenn"	"Against the Storm"....	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie".	Frank Ryan's talk.....	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	"Football Roundup" ..	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....	Italian radio review....
6:30	Jay Wesley	Forecasts; news	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"News Reporter"	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Today in Europe"	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sports reports	"Let's Dance" .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Lowell Thomas	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Concertaires" .....
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"I Love a Mystery"....	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News" .....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch..
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Name Three": Fred Cole's quiz	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Government talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Heidi Reggiani, soprano;	Military Digest .....
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone.....	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra ..	Dance music .....
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Dance music .....
8:45	Party": war news.	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club....
9:00	"We, the People"..	Robert Benchley; J.	Frank Crumit; Julia	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"..	Durante; Hayden Orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	tonio, director .....
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	Mozart Concerto Series:	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	Bob Davis	Molly"; music	piano; orchestra	tonio, director .....
10:00	Music and election	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	returns	"Waltz Time"	land; orchestra	News Service	Dance music .....
10:30	Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or..	Dance music .....
10:45	Music; weather ...	informal interviews ...	house": drama; music	Toronto Symphony Or..	Swing Orchestra .....
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	O. Nelson's Orch..	"The Music You Want"..	Weather Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Dance Parade" .....
11:30	Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"..	Richard Himber's Orch..	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music .....
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"..	Richard Himber's Orch..	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service .....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave".....	'Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00	Today in Europe...	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute" ....
8:15	"Caroline Cabot" .	music; comedy	Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute" ....
8:30	"Highlights"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Greenfield Choir	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	Azaleas .....
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; talk; music.....	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons" .....
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It".....	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	"Concert Miniatures' ..	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk..	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"..	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	Mildred W. Carlson....	"John's Other Wife"....	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies..
10:30	"Hilltop House" ..	Jack Berch's Boys.....	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Angus Ross, songs.....
11:15	"Brenda Curtis" ..	"Right to Happiness"..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Holing Through of New	Concert pianist .....
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Queens Midtown Tunnel	"Lost and Found".....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger..	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Boston Town"	News Service .....
12:00	Lowell Thomas	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks..	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Sports; weather .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs" .	Blaufuss' Orchestra ...	News Service	Women's Club News...	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	"Don Artiste," pianist..	"The Happy Gang".....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	"Road of Life".....	News Service	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Old Time Tunes".....	"Prairie Pals" .....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Musicale	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	"Prairie Pals" .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Music for the Young"...	"Betty and Bob".....	Sport comment	"Pianologues" .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Talk; Glee Club.....	"Grimm's Daughter"..	"Fashions in Rhythm"..	"Western Serenade"...
2:30	"Your Family".....	"Favorite Waltzes"; vo-	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Sport comment	Evelyn Cornett, songs...
2:45	"My Son and I".....	calists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport reports	News Service .....
3:00	"Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Interviews	Sport reports .....
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Happy Larry Lawrence..	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"...
3:30	News Service	Norman Cloutier's Or..	Pepper Young's Family.	Bob Millar's Orchestra..	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"...
3:45	N. E. Press Women	News; weather	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert .....
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:15	"Personalities"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Jimmy Shields, tenor...	Sport reports .....
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Wayne West, songs.....	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news.....	"Midstream": sketch ..	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale .....
5:00	Dramatic sketch ...	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Against the Storm"....	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30	Drama; music	songs and patter.....	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Frank Ryan, comment..	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Sports comment ...	Serenaders	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45	Today in Europe...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	Sport reports	"The Real Glory".....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Concert Music .....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.....	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service .....
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45	comedy; music ...	Bob Evans, sports.....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Hollywood Playhouse:	Eddy Duchin's Orch....	Housing talk .....
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch...	"For All Our Lives"...	Eddy Duchin's Orch....	Al Booris' Orchestra...
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Everett Hoagland's Or...	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45	Orch.; war news..	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or...	Vocalists .....
9:00	Theater: Lillian	"Horse & Buggy Days":	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Gish; John Beal	variety program	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	cal Album" .....
9:30	in "Another Lan-	"Harvey and Dell".....	len Art Players; inter-	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	guage"; music ...	George Harris' Orch....	view; orchestra	calists; orchestra	cal Album" .....
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15	River's End"	Over	Musical Knowledge ...	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30	Sports; news	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	"Moonlight Sonata" ..	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45	Music; weather ...	Over	Musical Knowledge ...	"Romance in Rhythm" ..	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:00	Paul Sullivan	"News Reporter"	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch....	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra...
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want".....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	Ray Whiteley's Music...
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	News Service .....

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont
Springfield — Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Discontinued

Waterbury—Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Holmes Talks Opening

Burton Holmes will speak on "Capetown to Victoria Falls," in the first of a new series of illustrated lectures, opening the season for the New England Museum of Natural History, tonight at 8:30, at John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue. These lectures, popularly priced, are a departure for the Museum, a non-profit-making experiment designed to reach all the people, and subscribed to within 50 tickets to date, according to Bradford Washburn, Executive Director. Other talks in the series are scheduled for Dec. 13, Jan. 1, Feb. 14, March 13 and April 17.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Wednesday, Nov. 8		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill program.

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: "Holland in the Crisis," Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Symphonic music; news in Spanish.

10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding Carlson: Interview with Aviation Expert.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German Operettas. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Waltz Composition. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Jose Betancourt, singer. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Happy Program. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
Paris—10:25 p. m.—Talk on French Events: Life in Paris (in English). TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Food for Thought." Topical Talks. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

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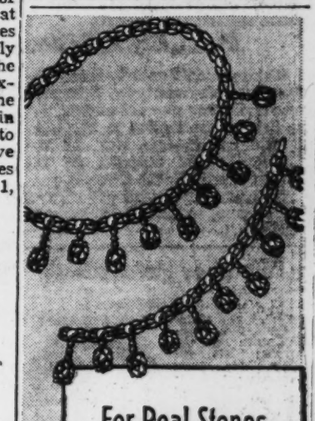


For Real Stones or Good Copies

It's the Jeweler's Big Year

Women who can are buying more jewelry of real stones and metals. The others buy the best synthetics they can. Most of the jewelers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor offer both kinds, in the styles demanded by current fashions.

Thread and Bathrobes Help Fall River Textile Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass—Two industrial assets aiding Fall River to regain its position in the manufacturing world are the Kerr Thread Mills of the American Thread Company and the Auerbach Bathrobe Company.

The Kerr Mills, established here 48 years ago, is among the old line industries in the city, employing more than 1,800 operatives and having an annual pay roll of approximately $1,500,000. The Auerbach firm, the largest exclusive manufacturer of men's and boys' bathrobes in the United States, is one of the city's newer industries, having been established here only nine years ago. This firm has an annual volume of business of over $1,000,000, an annual pay roll of $250,000, and employs 300 operatives.

The products of the Kerr Mill are widely sold, being produced in five mills of five stories each. The plant, the only concern in the city with an electric power generating unit large enough to meet its own demands, has a dyeing division for making thread and yarn in a wide variety of colors. One of its generators costing $50,000 is said to be one of the largest factory owned generators in the country.

Cleanliness is emphasized throughout the plant which operates on a large scale in all departments. The employees are loyal workers, many having spent their entire working lifetime with the company. They have an organization which sponsors socials, baseball and soccer teams, and musicals and carries on considerable welfare work.

The American Thread Company, the parent organization, also has plants in Willimantic, Conn., Holyoke, Dalton, Ga., and Bristol, Tenn., with a total personnel of 6,000 workers.

The Auerbach firm came here from New York City and occupies seven floors and a warehouse of the old Durfee Mills. Its products are sold all over the country and in Canada, England and South Africa. Its source of raw material supply includes the Kerr Thread Mill. Its weekly capacity is 10,000 bathrobes of all kinds, all tailored with precision, and some selling as high as $25 each. Because of the high standards, the firm does not operate on a piece work basis.

Good labor conditions brought the firm to Fall River, according to Manager Leo C. Auerbach. The company's personnel includes representatives of all nationalities in this cosmopolitan city.

Horticulturists Open Show Nov. 9

Rare orchids from distant lands, a display of cascade chrysanthemums, with emphasis on the Jean Hart variety, developed in Boston, a harvest scene in which gourds, cornstalks, and other fall motifs will be used, and an exhibit of Christmas greens will be seen at the Autumn Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opens Thursday.

The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, the New England Gourd Society, and garden club from many parts of New England are participating in the show. Amateurs interested in adding to their house plants will find nearly every known variety, some of them coming from a specialist in Danielson, Conn.

The exhibtion will be open from 2 to 10 p. m. on Thursday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Friday and from 1 to 10 p. m. on Saturday and Sunday.

Maine to Double On Thanksgiving

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—An obscure Maine State law which stipulates observance of any holiday proclaimed either by the President or the Governor and Council, Attorney General Franz U. Burkett said Nov. 5, will force it to be one of several States observing two Thanksgiving days this year.

The law, he said, "clearly indicates" both Nov. 23, President Roosevelt's date, and Nov. 30, the date set by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R.) in a State proclamation, would have to be observed as bank holidays.

Chief Justice Charles J. Dunn, of the State's Supreme Court, had advised him, the Attorney General added, that both days also would be Court holidays.

Submarine Chase Reported by Radio

THOMASTON, Maine, Nov. 7 (AP)—Mackay Radio reported receipt today of a general wireless message from the British steamer Mataroa in mid-Atlantic which said the ship had been "chased by a submarine of unknown nationality."

The submarine "disappeared or submerged," the message said.

The Mataroa reported her position as 25.24 north latitude, 53.22 west longitude.

Mackay said the Mataroa sent out the "SSS" call, which was not a distress call, at 1:30 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Federal Funds for Game

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a National program aimed at the preservation of wild life, Congress has allocated $39,046 to the New England States. Five of the six New England States—all except Connecticut—have won approval for projects, toward which the Federal Government contributes 75 per cent and the State 25 per cent.

Nice to Be at Work

Fall River Mill Operatives

Top, left to right—John Souza and Manuel Viveiros work on pressing machines. Bottom—Miss Rita Fournier displays one of many attractive styles of bathrobes.

Connecticut Contests Lively

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Voters in Connecticut's three largest cities balloted today in biennial mayoral elections which pitted three veteran campaigners, Socialist Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport and Democrats Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford and John W. Murphy of New Haven, against a group of comparative newcomers to politics.

Mr. McLevy, roofing contractor who a year ago polled 165,000 votes for Governor, the largest third party vote in Connecticut history, is seeking a fourth term in Bridgeport. Opposing him are Stephen F. Boucher, Democrat, and Daniel E. Johnson, Republican.

Mr. Spellacy, former Democratic National Committeeman and for 30 years active in National and State Democratic circles, is opposed for a third term in Hartford by Joseph B. Griffin, Republican.

Mr. Murphy, if re-elected, will be the first New Haven Mayor in more than a century to serve five consecutive terms. Opposing the former Vice-President of the Connecticut Federation of Labor is William C. Celentano, Republican leader of the Board of Aldermen.

Employers Asked To Aid Guardsmen

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, commanding the Massachusetts National Guard, appealed today to employers of members of the National Guard to release these employees for the required additional seven days of training with Guard units. Under a recent Presidential order, Guardsmen in each State are required to have a third week of training before Jan. 31.

"I am appealing to you," General Needham declared, in letters to employers of the State's 10,000 Guardsmen, "as a patriotic American citizen, for co-operation in releasing your employees for this duty, the exact dates for which will be given to you by the individual members of the Guard in your employ. It is our desire to cooperate with you so as to cause a minimum of inconvenience."

Lynn Newspaper Strikers Return

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Editors, reporters and cartoonists of the Lynn Evening Item, who have been on strike since July 12, returned to their desks today and the American Newspaper Guild announced that certain "guild demands" had been submitted to arbitration.

The strikers returned to their former positions at the wages prevailing when the walkout occurred, and all matters at issue were placed before the newspaper's Business Manager, E. W. Lawson. If, within 10 days, the matters are not adjusted, both sides agreed to submit to the majority decision of an arbitration board composed of a member named by the Guild, one named by the Item, and the Mayor of Lynn.

Twenty-one persons walked out when the strike was called and five later returned to work, the Guild said. In a statement, the Guild asserted that a contract had been signed "guaranteeing security for the returning strikers and submitting to arbitration other Guild demands which the management previously refused to consider."

Miss 4-H Sets A Record For Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 7—With a record never before equalled by New Hampshire 4-H Club members, Eleanor Marston, Concord High School student, today was named Miss 4-H of New Hampshire to rule over 7,000 Granite State clubmen.

C. B. Wadleigh, State club leader at the University of New Hampshire, announced that Miss Marston will represent New Hampshire at the National 4-H Congress to be held at Chicago, Dec. 1-9.

Half of Eleanor's 16 years have been spent as a 4-H member. Although too young to receive recognition as an active member, she started in on club projects at the age of eight. When she was 10 years old she joined the Handita 4-H Club of Loudon where she lives.

With a career as an extension service worker in mind, Eleanor has been selling home-canned fruits and vegetables in order to earn money for college. She has been canning since she was 10 years old, and in six years has canned over 2,000 jars of fruit and vegetables valued at $750.

Her 4-H garden has yielded most of the vegetables she has canned. From the sale fo her canned goods and from prize money won at New England fairs, Eleanor has saved $200 toward her college education. In her three years as a garden project member she has planted and cared for two acres of vegetables.

When it comes to keeping house, Eleanor rates with the best, says Miss Mary L. Sanborn, Assistant State 4-H Club leader at the University of New Hampshire. She is a fine cook, has painted and papered rooms, and equipped them with the correct furnishings. She is President of the Concord High School Home Economics Club. For three years she has won the Merrimack County sweepstake award, given to the 4-H member having the largest number of ribbons at the county 4-H exhibits.

B. W. I. Veteran Seeks War Post

Col. H. G. Reid, retired, D. S. O., C. B. E. and C. M. G., veteran of the Boer and World Wars, arrived in Boston today from his home on Saint Lucia, B. W. I., en route to England to enlist for the present conflict.

After living in the Windward Islands for the past 18 months, Colonel Reid said he found the life "too quiet" and, therefore, decided to enlist. "They certainly can find some place for me," he said.

Also arriving from the West Indies was Harry Thurston, coauthor with the cartoonist Bruce Bairnsfather of "The Better 'Ole," popular comedy of the World War. He said the play had only recently completed a three-year tour of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and has been revived as a war charity in the West Indies.

Miss 4-H

Eleanor Marston

Concord, N. H., High School student who has been named Miss 4-H for New Hampshire.

Fishermen Vote On Profits Issue

Five hundred Gloucester, Mass., fishermen, members of the Italian fleet, were scheduled to vote today on a compromise proposal advanced by the fleet owners through a union committee at a conference with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The fishermen seek a division of the profits on an equal basis, instead of the 60-40 basis now in use. Under the latter plan, 60 per cent of the profits are retained by the owners, while 40 per cent are paid to the crew. The compromise advanced by the owners would increase the shares given the men and provide at the same time that the owners should pay for all the men's food and supplies.

The union to which the fishermen belong is the Atlantic Coast Fishermen's union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Rayon Plant Announces An Increase in Wages

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7 (AP)—Waumbec Mills, local rayon manufacturers employing 300 workers, announced today a 7 per cent increase in wages to take effect at once.

Four Amoskeag mills announced a similar increase yesterday, bringing up to 1,200 the number of workers who are receiving wage increases in Manchester this week.

Harvard's Dudley Hall Solves Commuter-Student Problems

Harvard's efforts in behalf of its student commuters — the "men without a country"—are paying real dividends in loyalty, enthusiasm, and cohesiveness, Laurence L. Barber, Jr., Assistant Director of Dudley Hall, declares. Established five years ago to provide meals and a gathering place, Dudley has recently been renovated, newly furnished with a game room and library, and expanded until it cares for as many as 275 Harvard men.

Commuting students are considered a problem in human relations. Unless some special provision is made for them, they have no place at college to call their own. Traveling back and forth every day, they have little opportunity to get acquainted with their fellow-students; they must eat, day in and day out, in restaurants; they have no chance to play on athletic teams, unless they are good enough for the varsity, and they lose out on "college life" in general.

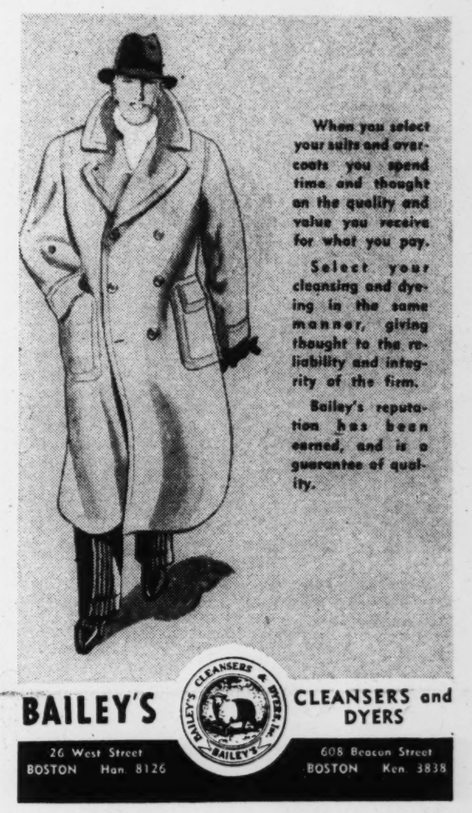
This problem, Harvard is on the way to solving. At Dudley Hall, or the "Center for Non-Resident Students at Harvard University," to use its official title, commuters are finding conveniences, friends and enjoyment. There is a cafeteria, which serves palatable meals at very moderate prices; a common room, furnished with comfortable chairs and stocked with current magazines; a library, radio room, wash room, and "the best ping-pong room in the college." Lockers for every member make it unnecessary to carry heavy books about the Yard.

That is not all. Together with the Houses—the palatial upperclassmen dormitories on the bank of the Charles—Dudley Hall has a debating team, holds round-table discussions, and enables members to lunch with their tutors and other faculty men. Dances are held several times a year; there is one this Saturday, after the Army football game. Perhaps most important of all, Dudley is a member of the House Intra-Mural Athletic League, which means that the commuters can have teams of their own in all sports, and play against the men in the Houses.

The original idea for such a center is attributed to the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspaper, and the story of its establishment is one of hard work, unselfishness and vision.

Hurley Portrait Change

Following Governor Leverett Saltonstall's proposal, Jacob Binder, artist who painted a portrait of former Governor Charles F. Hurley, which was rejected by the State Art Commission, is now making the changes advised by the Commission, it was understood today. When the alterations are completed the Commission will again consider the portrait.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CREAM OF WHEAT		PKG.	23¢
WHEATENA		PKG.	21¢
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR		44 OZ. PKG.	21¢
SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR		44 OZ. PKG.	25¢
NESTLE'S Semi Sweet CHOCOLATE	2	7 OZ. BARS	25¢
UNEEDA BISCUITS	3	PKGS.	13¢
HORMEL'S SPAM		12 OZ. TIN	25¢
EVEREADY Fruit Cocktail	2	NO. 1 TINS	25¢
GAIETY COOKIES	N. B. C.	1 LB. BULK	19¢
GULDEN'S MUSTARD	2	8½ OZ. JARS	21¢
FRENCH'S MUSTARD		9 OZ. JAR	10¢
DILL PICKLES	GENUINE 1939 CROP	QT. JAR	15¢
MAZOLA OIL	QT. TIN 39¢	PINT TIN	21¢
OLIVE OIL	RED LION	8 OZ. TIN	25¢
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER		40 FT. ROLL	5¢
BISQUICK	MAKES LIGHT BISCUITS	2½ LB. PKG.	28¢
FLAKORN MUFFIN MIX	2	PKGS.	29¢
FLAKO PIE CRUST		8 OZ. PKG.	13¢
O'CEDAR POLISH		4 OZ. BOT.	25¢

Penn-Rad MOTOR OIL — 100% Pure Pennsylvania — Fill up for Winter — Tax included. 8 QT. TIN $1.13

SCOTT PRODUCTS

SCOT-TISSUE	3 ROLLS	23¢
SCOT-TOWELS	ROLL	10¢
WALDORF TISSUE	4 ROLLS	19¢

ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick or Regular	2	28 Oz. Pkgs. 29¢
TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 25¢	2	No. ½ Tins 25¢
MACARONI	WHITE SPRAY	4	8 Oz. Pkgs. 19¢
SPICES	DAINTY DOT - - All 9c and 10c varieties	3	For 25¢
VERMONT MAID SYRUP			12 Oz. Bot. 17¢
FINAST KETCHUP	FANCY GRADE	2	14 Oz. Bots. 25¢
JUICE GRAPEFRUIT	SWEETENED or UNSWEETENED	2	46 Oz. Tins 29¢
TOMATO SOUP	ALICE	2	20 Oz. Tins 13¢

SALE of SMOKED SHOULDERS — SUGAR CURED—LEAN—Delicious Flavor — REGULAR LB. 16¢ — MASTER LB. 21c

CLAPP'S	STRAINED BABY FOODS Choice of 12 Varieties	3	4½ Oz. Tins 23¢
OCEAN SPRAY	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2	17 Oz. Tins 21¢
APPLE SAUCE	FINAST	2	No. 2 Tins 15¢
BAKED BEANS	FINAST	2	28 Oz. Tins 23¢
BROWN BREAD	FINAST	2	16 Oz. Tins 23¢
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER			12 Oz. Tin 19¢
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	3	24 Oz. Tins 20¢
DOLE'S Pineapple Juice			46 Oz. Tin 23¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Harvard-Army Game Assumes New Proportions—Football Gathering Grows Weekly

Both Elevens Have Improved From Early Season Showings

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are so many confusing factions of importance connected with the twenty-fourth Harvard-Army football game in the Stadium this Saturday that it approaches a crossword puzzle with important pieces missing.

A couple of weeks ago, both teams were floundering in their own inexperience and mistakes. Only a week ago, they were not much better off. Army did defeat Ursinus, 46 to 13, but what right did Ursinus have to score 13 points against the West Point football team? (Look up the Ursinus record). Harvard, that same day, was beaten 16 to 0 by Dartmouth without solace of a first down.

Today, two weeks later, with November air circulating, the scene has changed and the actors have grown astoundingly in importance and appearance. Army rose from a mere football team to a courageous group that matched a powerful Notre Dame eleven "block for block, and tackle for tackle," as the Harvard scout Floyd Stahl described the drama, and went down to defeat, 14 to 0; but gloriously.

Army Reached a Peak

It seems, according to those who know, that Army "prepped" for Notre Dame and reached a peak. Teams do reach such peaks in midseasons and it seems to be part of the Army plan to reach such a peak for the games against the South Bend, Ind., elevens. Not much noise is being made about whether Harvard "prepped" to reach a peak for the Princeton game, but the paths were parallel, regardless.

That is one of the most important factors—how high a peak did they reach and do they intend to hold it or slide back, and how far? Possibly, Harvard did not force itself along so fast as did Army, but the improvement between the Dartmouth and Princeton encounters meant more than gradual progress—it meant new force and new intent.

As the two played last Saturday, Army definitely would have been the winner. The West Pointers do not approach some of the Army teams of the past, but they have facts, figures and men that more than match those available at Harvard. The Cadets are more experienced, have more and faster backs, and have better balance. On paper, Harvard cannot match the Army.

Macdonald Working

Both the Army and Harvard elevens came through their hard games of Saturday in good shape. Capt. Torbert Macdonald, fleet-footed Crimson ball carrier, who has not been in action since the Penn game, is in togs and working out daily. He will try to get into the Army game and if used he will alternate with Charley Spreyer, sophomore tailback. Spreyer would welcome relief after playing 60 minutes against the Tigers.

Two other Harvard players who have been sidelined are back on the field, Mose Hallett, tackle, and Joe Koufman, end; but neither is expected to be ready for the affair this week end. If Macdonald is ready to play he probably will start at tailback and the balance of the team will be the same as that which started the Palmer Stadium game.

If Tom Healey, senior Harvard right tackle, were flanked by ends and guards as helpful as Capt. Harry Stella, Army right tackle, has, an individual battle for supremacy would be in prospect. Stella played a crashing game against Notre Dame, smashing play after play and making tackles all over the field. Healey played his greatest game against Princeton, and both boys today probably are playing tackle as well as they ever will play it.

Skipping back to the opening paragraphs for a moment, another factor that, a few weeks ago, seemed likely to be the only thing of importance was the visit and parade of the well-drilled Cadets. They will still hold a center of attraction for one and all, but the game itself has taken on a more important rating.

Boston Olympics To Open Amateur Season Saturday

The fast-moving Boston Olympics open their home season next Saturday evening at the Boston Arena when they clash with the Quebec City Beavers in the first of a two-game series. The same two clubs will meet again Sunday night at the Garden.

The Bostonians threw a surprise into the Provincial League ranks when they opened their season with a win over the Beavers in Quebec City last Friday night by a 6-4 score. The win was the second the American team has ever scored on Canadian ice. The Olympics registered their first foreign ice win back in 1937 when they downed the Drummondville team.

The Olympics lost a closely-contested game on Sunday afternoon to the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts, but their Quebec City victory gives them 4 points and sends the Harrington coached club away on top for the first time since the team entered the Provincial League.

Coach Hago Harrington was more than pleased with the showing of his team, and he feels confident that with the return of Bob Egelhoff, Rollie Lamb, and Bud Foster, all of whom could not go to Canada, the Olympics will be a tough outfit to keep down.

Hockey Tonight

By the Associated Press

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

Hershey at Springfield.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Wichita.
Omaha at St. Paul.
(No games last night)

Cowboy Crain of Texas, Suh!

Wide World

AUSTIN, Texas—Jack Crain (left), University of Texas' sensational sophomore halfback, who helps pay his college expenses by selling the cowboy boots his father manufactures, is pictured here giving a sales talk to a fellow student.

Second Look Reveals Big Game Aspect

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The records may not back up this assertion, but it's more than possible that some of the best football in the East will be played in Princeton's Palmer Stadium next Saturday when the Tigers take on Dartmouth's Indians.

At first glance, it appears to be just another "Ivy League' game, but a second look indicates that it won't take any twelfth-man incident like the one that caused so much excitement a few years ago or equally remarkable events that have marked the Princeton-Dartmouth series to keep the fans stirred up this time.

Dartmouth, of course, is one of the East's few undefeated teams. The Indians were tied a few weeks back by a rather ordinary Navy eleven, and they didn't seem to have any offense at all until last Saturday. Apparently they had been keeping something under cover, however, for there wasn't anything wrong with the attack that buried Yale 33-0.

Princeton lost its second game to Cornell, but that's no disgrace this season. Cornell now has won five straight and figures to make it six at the expense of its old rival, Colgate, this week. Meanwhile the Tigers have come back to whip Columbia, Brown, and Harvard.

The Princeton and Dartmouth lines both are big and fast. The Tigers have an unusually good passer in Dave Allerdice and a remarkable faculty for scoring in the first few minutes of their games. The big threat of the Dartmouth backfield is Bomber Bill Hutchinson. And when you figure the Indians went through the Yale game without Whit Miller, captain and star end, who returned to practice yesterday, they begin to look like a real good team.

So far as age and tradition go, there are a half dozen or more eastern games that rank with the Tiger-Indian affair. Among the most ancient gridiron rivalries are Cornell-Colgate, Penn-Penn State, Brown-Yale, Williams-Wesleyan, and Trinity-Amherst. Army and Harvard, Pitt and Carnegie Tech, and Maryland and Georgetown always manage to put on hard-fought contests, and such important intersectional scraps as Missouri vs. New York University—two great passing teams—and Indiana vs. Fordham round out the program.

Sheeketski Guest of Honor At Grid Writers' Luncheon

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The local football writers held their second luncheon meeting at the Parker House yesterday and the affair was nearly 100 per cent more successful than the first. A week ago 33 persons attended. Yesterday 62 were present.

One reason for the jump in attendance lay in the fact that not only were the head coaches invited, but their assistants and scouts as well. This week, instead of being massed at the head table, the coaches were scattered around, and the writers were able to sit beside those with whom they had the greatest contact.

Guest of honor for the day was youthful Joe Sheeketski of Holy Cross. Joe is serving his first year as head coach at the Worcester institution, after spending two years as an assistant to Dr. Eddie Anderson, newly appointed head coach at Iowa.

Sheeketski spent quite a little time speaking in generalities about his season so far, but later came back to engage in a friendly joshing match with Frank Leahy of Boston College.

Joe set the tempo to the meeting when he told the story about the time he and Leahy were in college. "And I hope he doesn't put anything over on me the way he did then," he declared. "I was a freshman and was assigned a job in the gymnasium. Every so often Frank would come in and ask me how I was getting along. I didn't find out for some time that he and I were supposed to be doing the same job."

Sheeketski went through his team position by position, paying tribute at length to Ronnie Cahill, whom he termed the best all-around left halfback he has ever seen. He talked of his prospects for future years, and nodded happily when Leahy inquired forlornly, "Are they sophomores, Joe?"

Each coach of the local elevens, because of the fact that he had spoken at length last week, was given 30 seconds for remarks yesterday. None, incidentally, ran over the time limit.

Lew Manly of Tufts drew a laugh when he remarked on his change of position at the table. "Last week, just after we had beaten Williams, I was up at the head table," he said. "Now I'm at the foot. (Brown 54, Tufts 7.) It seems appropriate, at that."

B. U.'s Pat Hanley, who missed the first affair, was at the head table. "I am up here," he told the gathering, "so that I will not get an inferiority complex." (Manhattan 26, B. U. 0.)

Dick Harlow of Harvard declared his team was vastly improved in the Princeton game over the way it was against Dartmouth. "A large share of the credit belongs to Wes Fesler," he added. "Wes has had one of the toughest jobs developing ends that I have seen in my 23 years of coaching. Besides that he has done grand work emulating stars of other teams for us in scrimmage."

Frank Leahy complimented Sheeketski on his showing this season, and wished him the best until Dec. 2 (Date of the B. C.-Holy Cross meeting). He also drew a moral from the way the Eagle came from behind to beat Auburn last Saturday. "If those boys show that same perseverance when they get out of college, they should get a lot out of life."

The scouts gave their impressions of the teams the local elevens will face this Saturday. Floyd Stahl, who saw the Army-Notre Dame clash, said that Harvard would have a few boys to watch in the Stadium. He gave particular praise to Capt. Harry Stella, "the best tackle on the field"; Francis Yeager, "a better all-around end than Gustafson of Penn"; Art Frontczak, "a good bucker and speedy runner"; and Bill Gillis, "who looked good backing up the line and who was down fast under punts."

Detroit "scared" Ed McKeever of B. C., when he saw them play Villanova last Saturday. "They are dangerous," he said. "They have fast backs and are liable to throw passes anytime, anywhere." He singled out Schauer, Toepfer, Hayes, and Kozmainske as excellent pass receivers, and said that Ghesquiere, a six-foot, 180-pound halfback, was the spearhead of their attack.

Ed Krause, the mammoth line coach of Holy Cross, scouted Temple, which has already lost to B. C. this fall. He said that Bowles was one of the best fullbacks he could remember, carrying the ball about one-half of the time, and that the Owls' line was the biggest he had ever seen. "Moose" should know.

The former Notre Dame player surprised the gathering by admitting it was his own mistakes that caused the Crusaders to fall before Louisiana State. "I thought we could get by with last year's material, and so did the squad. After the defeat, and those Southerners really laid it on, the boys got down to work." He also admitted he was wrong in thinking a good passing attack could supersede a running attack. Mr. Sheeketski, by those admissions, proved himself to be a very unusual coach.

Coach Weiland To Don Uniform

TORONTO, Nov. 7 (CP)—The Western Ontario tour by Boston Bruins will be highlighted by two appearances in uniform of Coach Cooney Weiland, it was announced by Manager Art Ross.

The Stanley Cup champions will play exhibition games against amateur hockey teams in Kitchener, Stratford, Niagara Falls and Owen Sound.

Weiland, now retired to the sidelines to direct the Bruins from the bench, will play for Seaforth, his birth place, when Seaforth's team tangles with the Bruins at Stratford Wednesday. The little centre will also don an Owen Sound uniform in the Friday game at Owen Sound.

Illumination for night ball cost the Chicago White Sox $140,000.

Bruins Eagerly Seek Major Victory at Expense of Eli

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7—Rebounding into the victory column with a one-sided triumph over Tufts, the Brown eleven is drilling hard this week in preparation for the Yale game Saturday at the Yale Bowl.

Frustrated in all three previous attempts for a major win against Colgate, Holy Cross and Princeton, the Brunonians are especially eager for a triumph over Eli Yale than which there is no greater rival on the Brown schedule, and Brown victories over Yale number only five in 42 attempts.

Two games, the 1895 and 1908 contests were tied, and in a round-robin charity game in 1931, Yale was awarded the decision after a scoreless tie in a half-game.

Brown's first triumph in the series, which began in 1893, came in 1910, when a contingent of all-time Brown luminaries, numbering Earl Sprackling, Walter Camp All-America, Capt. Russ McKay, Charlie Sisson, Jake High and others, blanked the Elis, 21-0.

Sprackling was the individual star of the victory, kicking three field goals for nine points and running wild all afternoon.

In 1915, Capt. "Buzz" Andrew's field goal gained the Brown Rose Bowl eleven a 3-0 win.

Brown stars of that game, in addition to Andrews, included Wally Wade, coach of Duke, and Fritz Pollard, Walter Camp All-America half-back.

The following year, the Brunonians again defeated the Elis, as Fritz Pollard enjoyed a field day, scoring one touchdown on a 60-yard dash and tearing off long gains throughout the game.

The 1926 "Iron Men" were the next Brown eleven to turn the trick, edging the Elis, 7-0, on Al Cornsweet's touchdown.

The final Brown triumph was a 7-2 verdict in 1932, Capt. Bill Gilbane tallying the Brown touchdown from the four-yard line after Bob Chase had run back a Yale punt 30 yards to set up the scoring drive.

Last year, a second-half rally gave Yale a 20-14 victory and although Brown will enter Saturday's game as short-enders, another hard-fought, tightly contested battle is a good probability.

Against Tufts, Coach McLaughry used his regulars very sparingly, 38 men seeing service in the Jumbo encounter, and it is hoped that the respite will aid the regulars to enter the Yale game in top condition.

Although never at full strength for a complete game thus far, Brown may have all first-stringers available for duty Saturday.

Wingman Tom Nash, on the casualty list all season except for six minutes of the Holy Cross game, has again reported to the squad and is a possible starter.

Half-back Lou Duesing and End, Joe Finkelstein, both held out of the Tufts game with minor injuries, are expected to be ready and if so, will bolster the Brunonians offense considerably.

Finkelstein is among the best pass receivers on the squad, and Duesing ranks close to the top with the running backs.

Rangers in Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 7 (CP)—New York Rangers invaded Toronto and will spend the week here readying themselves for a National Hockey League game Saturday with Toronto Maple Leafs. No ice is available in New York for practice sessions.

Sports Around the Hub

Northeastern Enters Final Game

A Northeastern team, whose chief claim to gridiron fame this season has been its dogged refusal to give up, faces its final game this Saturday with a heavier, favored Upsala team which comes up from East Orange, N. J., for its second appearance in Boston.

Although the Vikings have an exceedingly small enrollment, they always manage to turn out a respectable team, as witness their stubborn resistance to Boston University in the local eleven's 13-3 win. So the Huskies again must enter a contest with slim chances of success.

If determination alone could have brought Northeastern victory, the Huskies might have had wins over Bates, Tufts, Rhode Island State, and Springfield, instead of a scoreless tie with the Jumbos as their only prize. In these last four games their opponents have scored 36 points to Northeastern's 26, and one favorable occurrance in any one of the games might have turned the scores around.

Surprised

Coach Jimmy Dunn has been pleasantly surprised by the spirit of his team. He says that the team has improved each week since the Tufts game, although the caliber of the opposition has been higher each week. Dunn plans to continue the use of his two complete lines. The backfield will remain the same with the possible exception of Ronnie Tubbs, who was injured in the Springfield game and may not be able play.

Jimmy Britt of Buffalo, nationally known sports commentator, has been engaged to broadcast the play-by-play accounts of the Boston Red Sox and Bees home games next season. Britt takes the place of Frankie Frisch, who has assumed managership of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Red Sox share of the 1939 World Series amounted to $32,333.84 Each full share for the players amounted to $1,167.62.

McGill University's hockey team will make its usual league and exhibition appearances in Boston this winter, with the first exhibition affair listed for Jan. 4 with Boston College. A few days later the Redmen will play Harvard.

Eugene "Skip" Wogan of Essex Country Club was yesterday elected president of the N. E. P. G. A. at its annual meeting at the Hotel Lenox. Wogan poled four more votes than did Les Cottrell of Bear Hill, prexy in 1937. Marty Higgins of Fall River, last year's president, did not run for re-election and thus became honorary president. Higgins and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester were named delegates to the national P. G. A. meeting which opens in Chicago Nov. 13.

The B. C. freshmen play their annual objective game with Holy Cross yearlings at Alumni Field, Newton, this Saturday. The Crusaders have not defeated the Eaglets in four years. G. C.

Ducky Pond Demotes Nine Eli Regulars

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Having fired nine regulars from the varsity with the comment that his Yale eleven was "the worst team I think I've ever seen on a Yale field," Coach Ducky Pond buckled down to work today for Saturday's stiff tussle with Brown.

The only regulars to survive Pond's wrath in the wake of Yale's 33-0 drubbing at Dartmouth's hands last Saturday were Capt. Bill Stack, center; Bob Brooks, tackle; and Ted Harrison, a sub back. All the other positions, Ducky declared, were wide open and that, he indicated, meant wide open to the men who were fired if they could make the grade again.

Wesleyan Host to Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 7—It is going to be an interesting football game this Saturday when Wesleyan engages Williams on Andrus Field as the sports feature of a gala alumni week end.

Wesleyan had none too easy a time disposing of a rugged Coast Guard outfit last Saturday, and Williams will be out to offset the 27-7 setback handed her by Union. On paper, the Cardinals appear to be stronger than the Ephmen. Wesleyan has lost only to Rutgers and Bowdoin, while defeating the University of Connecticut, Haverford, Coast Guard, and Amherst. Williams has succumbed to Middlebury, Princeton, Union and Tufts; tied Bowdoin, a team that decisively beat Wesleyan; and beat Hamilton. On one comparative score, things are about even—Williams tied Bowdoin and then lost to Tufts, a team which was beaten soundly by Amherst. Since Wesleyan trimmed Amherst, Saturday's game should be anybody's battle.

The main spearhead of the Wesleyan attack will be the power plays featuring "Big Jim" Carrier and Art Murphy. However, the Wesleyan backfield material is considerably weakened because of injuries sustained in the Coast Guard game by Doug MacKelcan and Sam Aaronson. If these two keymen do not play Coach Blott will have a hard time locating a kicker of Aaronson's caliber, and finding a man who will stand up as well on pass defense as MacKelcan does.

Saturday's contest will be the 48th game in the Wesleyan-Williams series which began in 1881, when Wesleyan won by the score of one touchdown and two goals to three safeties by Williams. Since then Williams has been victor in 26 contests, Wesleyan has won 17, and four have been tied.

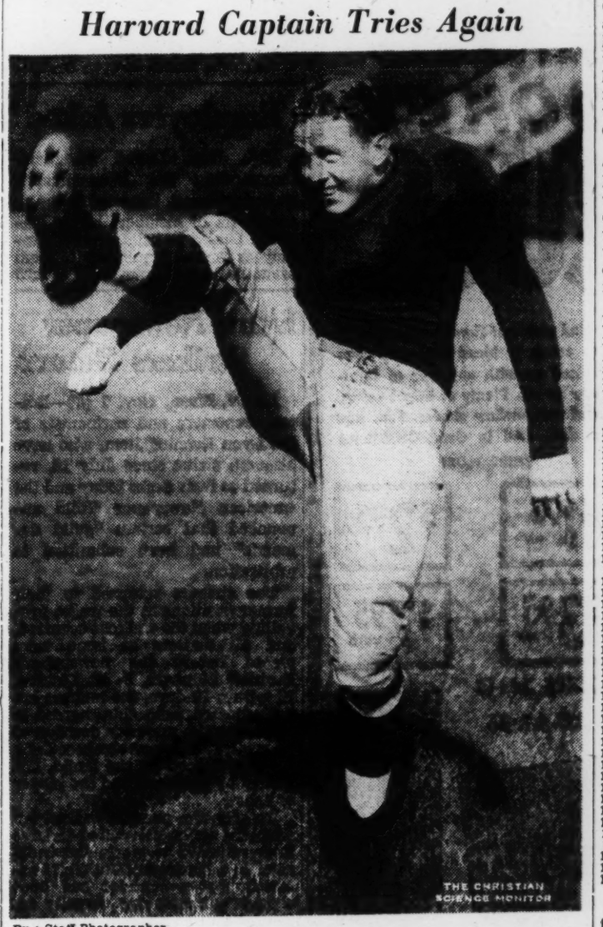
The complete record of the Wesleyan-Williams games follows:

1881—Wesleyan 2 goals, 1 touchdown, Williams 3 safeties.
1883—Wesleyan 21, Williams 0.
1887—Wesleyan 18, Williams 6.
1889—Wesleyan 20, Williams 17.
1896—Williams 6, Wesleyan 0.
1897—Wesleyan 22, Williams 0.
1898—Wesleyan 22, Williams 0.
1899—Wesleyan 11, Williams 5.
1900—Wesleyan 35, Williams 0.
1901—Williams 11, Wesleyan 5.
1902—Williams 28, Wesleyan 5.
1903—Wesleyan 5, Williams 5.
1904—Williams 23, Wesleyan 0.
1905—Wesleyan 18, Williams 0.
1906—Williams 18, Wesleyan 11.
1907—Williams 18, Wesleyan 0.
1908—Williams 24, Wesleyan 4.
1909—Williams 7, Wesleyan 6.
1910—Wesleyan 0, Williams 0.
1911—Williams 6, Wesleyan 5.
1912—Williams 10, Wesleyan 7.
1913—Wesleyan 0, Williams 0.
1914—Williams 20, Wesleyan 7.
1915—Wesleyan 41, Williams 6.
1916—Williams 7, Wesleyan 0.
1917—Wesleyan 0, Williams 0.
1918—Wesleyan 19, Williams 0.
1919—Wesleyan 16, Williams 0.
1920—Williams 50, Wesleyan 14.
1921—Williams 40, Wesleyan 0.
1922—Williams 22, Wesleyan 7.
1923—Williams 12, Wesleyan 7.
1924—Williams 47, Wesleyan 0.
1925—Wesleyan 10, Williams 3.
1926—Williams 23, Wesleyan 14.
1927—Wesleyan 12, Williams 0.
1928—Williams 16, Wesleyan 13.
1929—Williams 19, Wesleyan 12.
1930—Williams 40, Wesleyan 0.
1931—Williams 29, Wesleyan 7.
1932—Wesleyan 13, Williams 6.
1933—Wesleyan 6, Williams 0.
1934—Williams 33, Wesleyan 6.
1935—Williams 41, Wesleyan 0.
1936—Williams 32, Wesleyan 7.
1937—Williams 19, Wesleyan 0.
1938—Wesleyan 13, Williams 7.

U. S. C.'s eleven has 23 lettermen.

Pat Laursen, girl skeet expert, is a Rollins College freshman.

Harvard Captain Tries Again



By a Staff Photographer

Torbie Macdonald, who has been on the sideline since the Penn game, will try to get back into action against the West Point Cadets in the Harvard Stadium this Saturday

Why explore the FROZEN ARCTIC?

New lands, even at the poles, are important enough today to become subjects for general discussion, and so be included in the series now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, "The World at Your Fireside." Monitor readers have liked this feature, and asked for more; so the series is being extended another six weeks, to December 23. The same reduced rate applies; and the coupon below will enable you to continue your own series subscription or to send the Monitor to a friend.

CONTINUING

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WP 15

Jackie Robinson Holds Spotlight on Bowl-Bound Bruins—Vols Get 1,114 Points

Four-Sport Star Is 10-Flat Man in Full Grid Uniform

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Who are these here Bruins which make up one of the only two undefeated major teams on the Pacific Coast?

While the U. C. L. A. eleven enjoys a bye this week, fans are taking stock of the Bruins, in order to see if they, the Bruins, have enough to get them into the Rose Bowl, ahead of U. S. C. The latter as the only other undefeated contender takes small risk in entertaining the multi-scalped Stanford Indians this week end.

Startles Opponents

First off, the Bruins have among them one Jackie Robinson. It can almost be said that even when he doesn't play, he wins games for the Bruins. So far, most opponents have been startled by him. Why? Because he donned the Blue and Gold for the first time this season after burning up the State's junior-college gridirons as the fastest back ever seen in the league. A 10-flat man in full uniform, the former Pasadena J. C. star is a four-sport star: he likes baseball best and is flashy in basketball.

Football and track also get the full attention of the 6-foot, 180-pound flyer. In his first varsity year he has already won the team's spotlight, even outshining that of the original Bruin colored pair of seniors, Kenny Washington at half and Woodrow Wilson Strode at end.

Deftly Developed

Thanks to the daring tactics of the Bruin's new head coach (Babe Horrell), Jackie has been deftly developed not only as an actual hazard to all and sundry, but also as a mental hazard: his reputation for broken-field running was such that when Montana played here a fortnight ago, Jackie didn't receive a punt once, and only about once was he given the chance to intercept on a pass. Yet the Montanans were so concerned over the job of watching him on every play, that the "ordinary" Bruins went ahead to score easily and often.

Then, when the critical Cal game came along last Saturday, Jackie didn't play at all—out on the excuse that he had a knee badly bumped in practice. Yet Coach Horrell had adequate subs to use Robinson's plays to enough advantage to bag the Bruin's first win on the home gridiron against the Big Brothers which had lost only one and tied one of the other six games together.

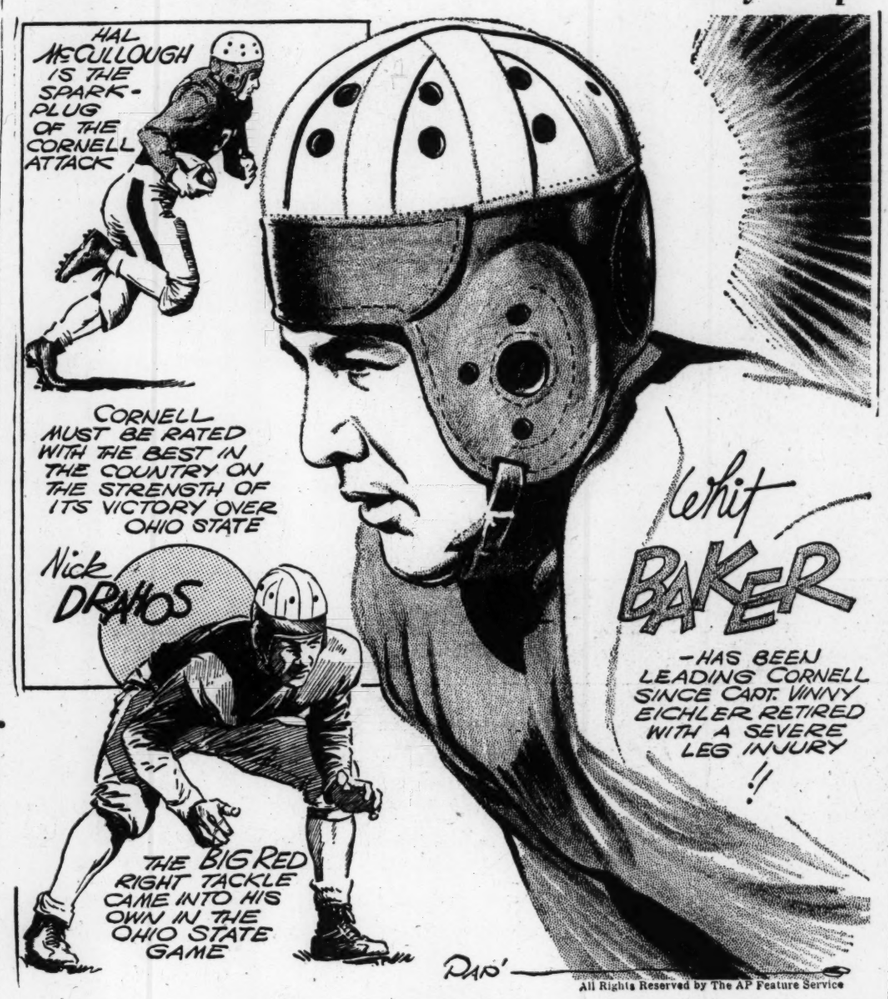
New-Found Sub

The other two normal first-stringers in the backfield are Fullback Bill Overlin, one of the best punters in Bruin history, a plunger of note, and a newly-found passer—a job which he did for the first time last Saturday; and Quarterback Ned Mathews, who blocks well. Robinson plays safety-man on defense, and when he's out, Washington does this task in trading off with Robinson's new-found sub, Ray Bartlett, a transfer from Pasadena. He had played as Brother Strode's understudy at end this year (his chief chore was in stopping All-America Braybeal under punts in the Oregon game); but courageous Horrell surprised everyone by putting him in as Robinson's sub.

As for the rest of the Rose Bowl bound Bruins, they will be described in forthcoming Sidelines.

Robert K. Shellaby

Cornell Clicks —*By Pap'*


HAL McCULLOUGH IS THE SPARK-PLUG OF THE CORNELL ATTACK
CORNELL MUST BE RATED WITH THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY ON THE STRENGTH OF ITS VICTORY OVER OHIO STATE
Nick DRAHOS
THE BIG RED RIGHT TACKLE CAME INTO HIS OWN IN THE OHIO STATE GAME
Lehit BAKER
—HAS BEEN LEADING CORNELL SINCE CAPT. VINNY EICHLER RETIRED WITH A SEVERE LEG INJURY
!!
PAP'

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Even the brilliant scoring dashes which enabled Cornell's Big Red team to come back and defeat Ohio State after spotting the Buckeyes two early touchdowns, could not overshadow the amazing performance of a humble lineman, Nick Drahos.

Drahos, the Cornell right tackle, entered the game a comparative unknown and emerged not only the real hero of the Big Red victory, but a national figure in football as well.

It was Drahos who, by his amazing work on the offense and defense, literally lifted Cornell off the gridiron after the Big Red had been floored by the sheer fury of Ohio State's early attack. He crashed through the big Buckeye line to throttle plays before they could form. He was in on every tackle. And when Walter School stepped out on his electrifying 79-yard dash for Cornell's first score, it was Drahos who opened the hole for him in the Ohio line.

Drahos kicked two of the three points after touchdown and in the closing moments of the game clinched the victory by booting a field goal from the 18-yard line.

The Cornell line did an excellent job against the Buckeyes once it got its bearings. The Ithacans showed unusual poise for a line which had only one first stringer from last year, Drahos, in action. Outweighed almost 15 pounds to a man, the Cornell line was smart enough to be able to make the necessary adjustments to smother the Buckeye attack throughout the second half.

Cornell made up for its lack of bulk with spirit, speed and above all else, a knowledge of how to play football. On their first real chance to show their brand of blocking, on Scholl's touchdown dash, they gave an exhibition which will be long remembered. It was perfect.

The victory over Ohio State should give the Big Red team a world of confidence, and unless they become too cocky, they are likely to go through their schedule without defeat.

—Pap'

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

COLLEGE STATION, Texas — The Texas Aggies figure Southern Methodist as their toughest hurdle in the race for the Southwest Conference title, but there's one consolation in contemplating next Saturday's battle. In the 18 times they've fought it out to a decision since 1916, eight of the winning teams also have won the Conference championship. The last such occasion was in 1935, when S. M. U. won 24-0 and went on without a halt into the Rose Bowl.

NEW YORK—John Naylor, the 168-pound senior who has been filling in at left halfback for Columbia since Les Stanczyk had a mishap in the Princeton game, has earned the reward of his diligence. Coach Lou Little now says Naylor is the "regular" in that position and about all the return of the brilliant Stanczyk means is that Johnny won't have to play the full 60 minutes against Navy.

MADISON, Wis.—The first junior ever named to captain at Wisconsin is Al Lorenz, husky right end. He's been a regular almost since the day he became eligible for varsity competition and now he's been chosen to lead the Badgers against Illinois Saturday.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Concise statement by Coach Tad Wieman of Princeton, which seems to sum up the feelings of everyone who has to play Dartmouth after what the Indians did to Yale last Saturday:

"We have no special plans for Dartmouth except to work hard."

NEW ORLEANS — If worst comes to worst, Tulane's linemen can try sweet song to calm opposing forwards. The No. 1 quartet of the University Glee Club includes Baritone-End Ralph Wenzel, Bass-Guard Claude Groves and Tenor-Center Mike Robert.

STATE COLLEGE, N. M.: The New Mexico Aggies are about ready to put on a homecoming game themselves and see what happens—or else stay at home. They've been the visiting team on five such occasions with the usual sad results for the invaders.

LEXINGTON, Va.—The "old master" of Southern football coaching and one of his aptest pupils are due to match wits Saturday when Wallace Wade's Duke team meets Allison "Pooley" Hubert's V. M. I. fighting squadron. When Wade took his Alabama team to the Rose Bowl in 1926, quarterback Hubert played a leading role in a 20-19 triumph over Washington. And Wade sometimes referred to him as the "coach on the field."

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Coach Fritz Crisler of Michigan isn't blaming his players for that surprise defeat by Illinois. "That loss, for which I alone take the blame, is water over the dam," he said yesterday. The next idea, apparently, is to catch some of that water in the "Little Brown Jug" ancient trophy of the Michigan-Minnesota series.

Texas Aggies vs. Mustangs In Nation's No. 1 Battle

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Although Tennessee is again rated the best football team in the country, the outstanding game on this week's schedule is Texas A. and M. against Southern Methodist. That much probably could be figured out by any fan without the assistance of the weekly Associated Press national football ranking poll, but the tabulated votes of the experts prove it.

Tennessee, for the third straight week, is ranked far ahead of all rivals. The Vols, riding high on last Saturday's 20-0 triumph over Louisiana State, polled the first-place votes of 88 of the 118 participants and a total of 1,114 points this week. But next Saturday they go into hibernation again, meeting the Citadel of Charleston, S. C., last-place team of the Southern Conference.

Aggies vs. Mustangs

Meanwhile Texas Aggies, placed first by six of the experts and ranked third for the week with a total of 854 points, encounter the Southern Methodist Mustangs in what may be the deciding game of the Southwest Conference race. Some football followers in their home territory rate the Mustangs even better than the Aggies and practically all agree they are the main barrier between Texas A. and M. and a perfect season. S. M. U. landed in 14th place in this week's ranking with 69 points.

That game is the only one between teams which were placed in the first 20, but Notre Dame, the second-place club, runs up against Iowa, which earned a single tenth-place vote, and Tulane, eighth on the list, meets Alabama, which drew eight points. Even that is enough to indicate they should provide plenty of opposition for the big fellows.

Notre Dame Second

Notre Dame just did beat out Texas A. and M. for second place, moving up two notches from fourth, while the Aggies jumped from sixth to third. Michigan, second a week ago, skidded back to ninth place as a result of their defeat by Illinois.

Standings of the teams (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis, with first-place votes in parentheses):

Team	Points
1. Tennessee (88)	1,114
2. Notre Dame (11)	857
3. Texas A. and M. (6)	854
4. Sou. California (6)	799
5. Cornell (1)	709
6. Oklahoma (3)	622
7. North Carolina	391½
8. Tulane	390½
9. Michigan	104
10. Ohio State	102
10. U. C. L. A.	102

Second ten: 12. Duquesne, 86; 13. Dartmouth, 70; 14. Southern Methodist, 69; 15. Santa Clara, 58; 16. Duke, 46; 17. New York U., 24; 18. Kentucky, 23; 19. San Jose (Calif.) State, 12; 20. Mississippi, 9.

Also ran—Alabama, 8; Nebraska and Clemson, 7 each; Northwestern, 6; Holy Cross, 5; Purdue, 4; Missouri and Fordham, 2 each; Catholic University, Georgetown, Iowa, Texas, Carnegie Tech and Oregon State, 1 each.

Cornell Dropped

The close races among Notre Dame, Texas A. and M., and Southern California; Cornell's drop from third to fifth as the result of a close game with Columbia and the seventh-place battle between North Carolina and Tulane all indicate the experts are not entirely satisfied yet about which are the best teams. This week's games should help them decide, for most of the leaders play traditional enemies which are strong even though they are not ranked.

Southern California, for example, has its annual battle with Stanford; Cornell meets its neighbor Colgate; Oklahoma plays Kansas State; North Carolina meets Davidson, and Michigan faces Minnesota. U. C. L. A. has an open date, while Ohio State has the next best thing—a game with Chicago.

Lieberum Regains Lead

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Don Lieberum, captain and quarterback of the undefeated Manchester (Ind.) Teachers regained the individual scoring leadership of the nation over the week end.

Playing only 15 minutes of Saturday's game against Bluffton, (Ohio) College, he tallied four touchdowns in a spectacular exhibition that proved his right to the lead.

Others among the leaders made gains, too, Michigan's Tommy Harmon collecting one touchdown out of the shambles at Illinois to bring his total to 79 and Bill Sheridan of little Clarion (Pa.) Teachers scoring all his team's 12 points for a 74 total.

The records:

Player. College	Pos.	G	TD	PA	FG	Pts
Mid-West						
Lieberum, Manchester	QB	6	15	0	0	90
Big Ten Conference						
Harmon, Michigan	HB	5	11	10	1	79
East						
Sheridan, Clarion (Pa.) Teachers	HB	6	11	8	0	74
Southern Conference						
Polanski, Wake Forest	QB	8	10	3	0	63
Rocky Mountain Conference						
Madden, Colo. Mines	HB	5	9	1	0	55
Southeastern Conference						
Kavanaugh, Louisiana State	E	6	9	0	0	54
Big Six Conference						
Clark, Oklahoma	HB	6	7	1	0	43
Southwest Conference						
Kimbrough, Texas A. and M.	FB	7	7	0	0	42
Missouri Valley						
Knolla, Creighton	HB	6	6	0	0	36
Pacific Coast Conference						
Lansdell, So. Calif.	QB	5	5	0	0	30
Big Seven Conference						
Turner, Utah	FB	6	5	0	0	30

Cancel Frosh Game

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (AP)—The University of California at Los Angeles has 8,500 students—half of them males and about a third of those freshmen—but it may have to cancel a frosh football game because it hasn't enough able-bodied players.

The Bruins are scheduled to clash Friday with the Trobabes from the University of Southern California, cross-town rivals. But Athletics Director Bill Spaulding disclosed that only 16 gridders remain in shape to play from an original squad of 30 and he hesitated to go through with a contest which might find less than 11 of his squad able to walk off at the finish.

Jersey City Game

UNION CITY, N. J., Nov. 7 (AP)—An American Professional Football Association game between the Danbury, Conn., Trojans and the Jersey City Giants scheduled for Jersey City today was postponed indefinitely last night at a league meeting.

Danbury was not present at the meeting and a date for the game was not set.

McGill Plays in Hub

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (AP)—Hugh Farquharson, coach of McGill University's senior hockey squad, announced today the Redmen will play an exhibition game Jan. 4 against Boston College in Boston.

This will be followed a few days later by a game against Harvard, he added, while a home-and-home series with Clarkson Tech of Potsdam, N. Y., is under consideration.

Tennisman Frank Kovacs also plays golf.

Malcolm Campbell's Bluebird II weighs 4,500 pounds.

STORMY WEATHER

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All-English Tied

LONDON, Nov. 7 (CP)—An unofficial international match at Everton provided a stimulus to the United Kingdom's wartime football program at the week end. Fifteen thousand spectators, the maximum allowed for the game, saw an All-English team and a Football League eleven battle to a 3-3 draw.

Attendances at regional matches in England and Scotland showed improvement over the previous week. Goals were not as plentiful as in the preceding two weeks indicating a general tightening of defences.

New Playing Set-up

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. (CP)—A new playing set-up for the West Kootenay Hockey League to include Gonzaga University of Spokane, Wash., was appointed recently at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Amateur Hockey Association.

Delegates passed a special resolution to admit the American team to competition in the interior league which twice has produced world amateur hockey champions, Kimberley Dynamiters in 1936 and Trail Smoke Eaters last year.

Gonzaga will play their regular conference games in Washington, beside competing with the Smoke Eaters, Dynamiters and Nelson Maple Leafs in the Kootenay League. They will not, however, be eligible to compete for the Savage Cup, representing the amateur championship of British Columbia and the right to compete in the Allan Cup playdowns.

Pro Gridiron Endorsement By Youngsters Surprises

NEW YORK (AP)—A gang of boys at a World's Fair football demonstration startled a celebrated college coach the other day by acclaiming New York's professional gridiron Giants their favorite team.

It is a great surprise to a lot of people that pro football at last has come of age, although 1,200,000 spectators saw the 55 games of the National League last fall and the leaders of the sport have assiduously cultivated public affection for many years.

The incident of the boys who were expected to endorse one of the collegiate football powers and didn't was of little importance in itself, but showed the deep-rooted grasp the "poor man's varsity" has obtained on the popular imagination.

The idea of playing for pay came to someone in the little mining hamlet of Latrobe, Pa., in 1895 and resulted in hiring a team to play another combination from nearby Jeannette.

"Growed" Like Topsy

After that the game just "growed" like Topsy. Far from the cloistered culture of the "Big Three" and the nesting spot of collegiate football the foundling found a ready if rough existence in the lush industrial communities of the Midwest.

The Canton (Ohio) Bulldogs, the Massilon (Ohio) Tigers and other pioneers of less enduring fame were civic causes backed by Y. M. C. A.'s, merchants, and the men of the street—and street corners.

The game was migratory and unstable until it began to take a semblance of its present form with formation of the National League in 1921. Even then franchises were constantly shifting and as many as 20 teams would operate under the league banner in a single season.

The late Joe Carr of Columbus, Ohio, was the league's President from the beginning until last year and his vision guided the circuit past many pitfalls.

Grange Responsible

But the person responsible for converting the game from a small town's recreation to a big town's business was Red Grange, who was a national hero when he emerged from the University of Illinois and turned pro in 1925.

His first appearance in New York with the Chicago Bears against the Giants lured 64,000 curious customers for what is still the record attendance in professional football.

This one turnout didn't establish pro football on its present stable basis, but it quickly convinced a lot of smart people that this was no plaything for amateurs.

Franchises which originally sold for $50 jumped to $5,000 and now are $10,000. This is the league's value on letting in an outsider, not transferring a going business. Tim Mara, who paid $3,500 to start his Giants 15 years ago, now says he wouldn't take half a million dollars for them.

Helped Entertainment

When the value of developing their holdings became apparent, the club owners with rare foresight hit upon the scheme of combining sporting and entertainment principles.

The formula of their success has been exciting competition at reasonable prices.

In the transformation they kept the mass appeal of the early games—a football alma mater for all the millworkers, clerks, truck drivers and others—and played on Sundays and at nights when the largest number of persons was free to attend.

The biggest pro football spectacle of the season thus far was the Giants-Chicago Bears fracas which sold out the Polo Grounds for a crowd of about 55,000. The biggest collegiate classic in New York was the Army-Notre Dame game which packed Yankee Stadium with some 70,000 fans.

But it was possible for a man to take his wife and two children to the Giants' game for less than it would cost him for his ticket alone to the Notre Dame appearance.

Poor Man's Varsity

That's why they call it the poor man's varsity. Tops for pro games in the metropolis is $3.30 and seats are scaled down to 40 cents for students. The Army-Notre Dame scale ranged from $6.60 to $3.30, in contrast.

However, the ultimate explanation for the increase in favor of the professional brand in recent years has been that the salaried stars invariably have provided a swell show—sometimes called a run for your money.

Not all of the spectacles have approached that 1937 play-off between the Washington Redskins and the Giants, which Washington won 49 to 14 in a manner still spoken of in awe hereabouts, but on the other hand there was not a single scoreless tie in the entire schedule last year.

Furnish Thrills

Studious efforts have gone into shaping the pro game to give the customers the thrills. The goal posts are on the goal line, players of both teams are allowed to run with recovered fumbles and passes may be thrown from anywhere back of the line of scrimmage—all in contrast to the collegiate rules.

The pros play to win—and never doubt it, for that's how they make their money.

As one observer has put it, the pros do on Sunday what the college boys ought to have done on Saturday.

Nine Yards a Try

CLEMSON, S. C., Nov. 7 (AP)—When Clemson's Shad Bryant handles the pigskin, it's more likely to be a first down than not.

The shifty Tiger flankback has an average gain from scrimmage of exactly nine yards a try, an average gain of 16 yards for each pass received, and an average of 17 yards for each lateral received.

The figures show a gain from scrimmage of 351 yards on 39 trips; 112 yards on seven received passes; 51 yards on three received laterals.

His total offensive yards gained in six games this year is 514 yards on the 49 plays in which he figures. Long division says that's 10.49 yards for each time he handled the ball.

A's Retain Williamsport

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—A spokesman for the Athletics said yesterday the Philadelphia club and the Williamsport Grays of the Eastern League have renewed their working agreement for another year and the up-state club is reviewing applications for the job of manager.

Mentioned as candidates for the position left vacant by Marty McManus are Ray Schalk, Gabby Street, and Edgar Maitland.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Fred Perry, British tennis ace, turned pro, signed contract with Fred Hunter and S. Howard Voshell for winter tour.

Pitt Pirates Sink Deeper

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates sank deeper into the Eastern Division cellar in the National Football League last night when they went down before the third-place Brooklyn Dodgers, 17-13, before a crowd of 8,951 at Ebbets Field. The Pirates have only a tie to show for eight games this season.

Pittsburgh tried hard to score by the air route in last night's game, postponed from Sunday afternoon because of rain. But a misdirected pass paved the way for a Dodger touchdown halfway through the second period and the Pirates never could take the lead. They didn't score a touchdown until the last 44 seconds of play and only the accurate kicking of Armand Niccolai kept them in the game.

Ernie Wheeler's effort to pass from his own 22-yard line led to Brooklyn's initial score. The wobbly pass sailed over Bernie Sherer's head and Ace Parker grabbed it on the 45. Parker was forced out of bounds by Wheeler nine yards from the goal, but three plays later he passed to Perry Schwartz for the touchdown. Bruiser Kinard converted.

Pittsburgh's aerial effort brought their first results less than two minutes before the half ended. Hugh McCullough faded to the Pirate 20 and heaved to Sam Boyd on the 43. Boyd stepped between the Dodger secondaries, Wendell Butcher and Sam Francis, to make the catch and raced to the 18 before Parker hauled him down from behind. After three passes failed, Niccolai kicked the first of his two field goals from the 25.

Early in the third quarter another passing attack bogged down on the Brooklyn 28 and Niccolai delivered another perfect field goal from the 37-yard stripe to make the count 7-6.

Brooklyn overcame this threat before the quarter ended when Parker started passing from his own 20, ran 28 yards to the Pirate 39 after one pass had connected, then burst through tackle for another 28-yard dash and a touchdown. Kinard again converted. By way of insurance, the former Duke star booted a 28-yard field goal early in the last quarter to give Brooklyn a 17-6 margin.

McCullough played the stellar passing role in Pittsburgh's final frantic aerial bombardment and finally, with only 44 seconds to go, made good with a pass to Wilbur Sortet in the end zone. Niccolai converted for his seventh point.

Cleveland Traders Will Go Disguised as Introverts

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' traders are going to next month's baseball meetings disguised as introverts.

"We'll have our eyes and ears open," said bespectacled Vice-President C. C. Slapnick today, "but we'll let the other clubs come to us."

Last winter the Tribal bigwigs went as extroverts. Amid much ballyhoo they put half the club on the block, departed with high hopes and came back empty-handed.

Infield Rookies

The Indians are not satisfied with a third-place ball club—even in the Yankees' American League—but the unexpected development of infield rookies late last summer sowed the seeds of their new independence.

Since the prime days of Shortstop Joe Sewell and Second Baseman Bill Wambsganss, a long string of Tribal managers has tried countless players at the two positions.

Now Lou Boudreau, up from Buffalo; Ray Mack, a home town boy, and Oscar Grimes, the infield jack-of-all-trades, have the fans talking. Good-looking Boudreau, once a star at Illinois, looked like the find of the year in the short field. Grimes, the team's most aggressive player, and Mack, perhaps a little green yet, sparkled at second. For insurance the club has purchased Russ Peters, crack shortstop of the Atlanta Southern Association club.

Wants Pitcher

"We could use another pitcher who would win 15 games," said Slapnicka, the "discoverer" of 24-game winner Bob Feller, "but then, who couldn't? We aren't going to trade any of the hurlers whose work in the closing weeks put us in third place."

(This presumably means Feller, Mel Harder, Al Milnar and Harry Eisenstat.) Manager Oscar Vitt said recently, however, that any pitcher except Feller might be swapped in a "right" deal.

The Redskins could best bait their hook with pitchers and catchers. They want a right-handed hitting outfielder and have some flingers who might do better elsewhere and two of the league's best catchers in Rollie Hemsley and Frankie Pytlak. The veteran hurlers, Johnny Allen and Willis Hudlin, may go.

They might be ready to give up on Jeff Heath, the sophomore outfielder who slumped badly and let his temper lead him into fights with umpires, players and spectators. It's hard to find out just who would be traded—it's part of that introvert act.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Prescott S. Bush, New York, nominated for president of United States Golf Association to succeed Herbert Jaques, Boston.

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THE HAGUE
Lunches Teas
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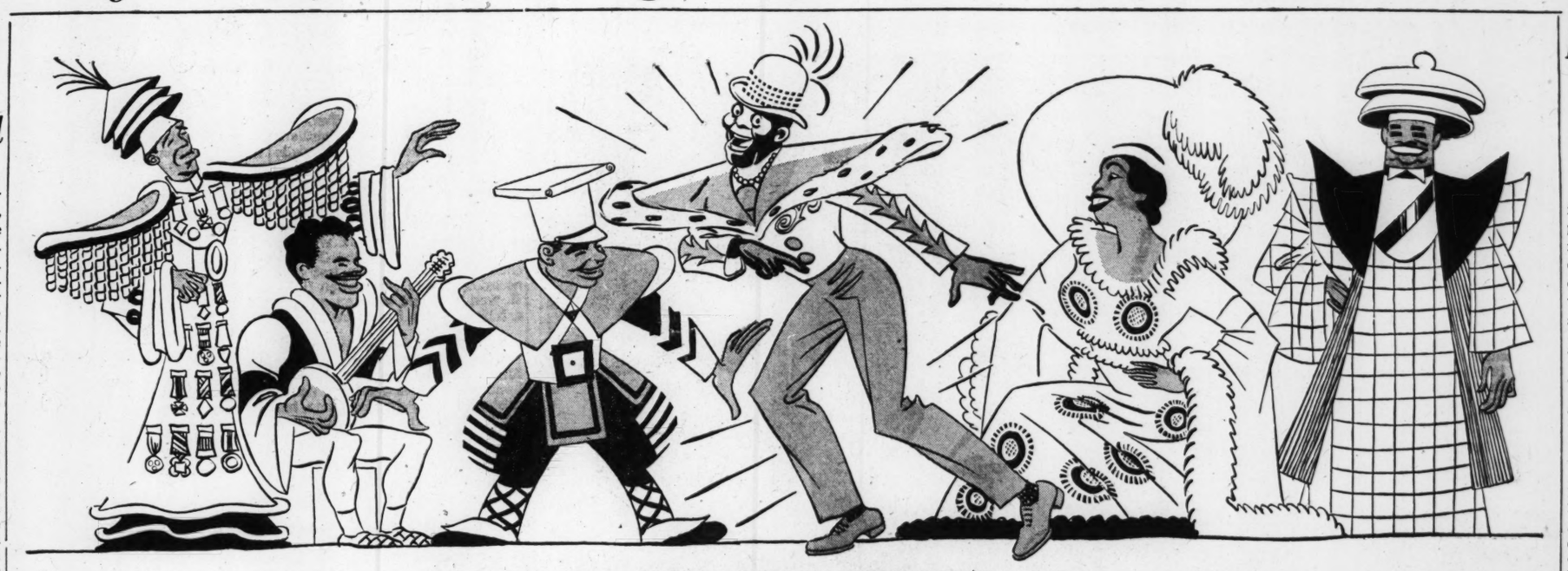
'Very Warm for May,' 'Morning's at Seven,' 'The Hot Mikado,' Openings



Figures From 'The Hot Mikado' at the Boston Opera House

Pooh-Bah, Maurice Cooper · Nanki Poo, Robert Parrish · Ko-Ko, Freddie Robinson · The Mikado, Bill Robinson · Katisha, Rose Brown · Pish Tush, J. A. Lillard

Kern Music Scores Hit At Colonial

By E. C. Sherburne

Max Gordon has another popular musical comedy on his hands, judging from the insistence of the applause at the first Boston performance of the new Kern-Hammerstein entertainment at the Colonial last evening. By intent or chance there are several hit numbers spotted just before curtains, so that scene changes could be made while the audience was demading encorces. So there were no encores, and the show moved to workmanlike conclusion at a seasonable hour.

It was evident that everybody concerned had lavished time and hard work to bring a complicated entertainment into shape, and the Boston engagement should serve to complete the polishing. After its regular theater and motion picture career, "Very Warm for May" will doubtless be in great demand in the summer theaters, for the "straw hats" should go for this new satire on their doings as they did for "The Torchbearers" of a few years back. This time an arty group that goes in for operetta, with ballet interludes, is the subject for the fun.

* * *

Again there is a patroness of the group, this time a dizzy matron who sings "my heart is light and so's my head," played with point and sparkle by Eve Arden. Hiram Sherman is the author of the opus which is seen in rehearsal in Mrs. Spofford's barn. He conducts the preparations, plays the lead, coaches the cast, explains the story's abstractions, demands lemon lights and pear-shaped tones, and acts as chorus to the "Ballet Peculiaire," or, "Psychoanalysis Strikes Back," which is a wicked travesty of some of the less obvious Massine confections. Mr. Sherman carried off his travesty with the right note of seriousness, and even managed to get the right kind of a laugh out of some of the unpronounceable lines he is supposed to have written as Ogdon Quiler, lines such as "Their trist was in a thistle-studded meadow."

Mr. Hammerstein has provided his chief personages with well-defined characterizations, which, taken with an ingenious story that is full of suprises—centering round a kidnap plot—gives the entertainment an unexpected continuity. Mr. Kern has made a holiday of his work on this score, for besides poking many sorts of musical fun at the modernistic composers of ballet music, he has turned out several numbers in his own vein of melody—"Seventeen" and "Lucky Lady," among others—and has proved that he can swing it Harlem style in the last act when he shows how Quiler's high-toned fantasy can be thrown to the jitterbugs.

* * *

The stage is frequently thronged with specialty dancers, usually performing in pairs or in groups: Virginia Card, Hollace Shaw, Peter Chambers, Marie Quevli, and numerous others of marked talent. There is also Matty Malneck's orchestra for a special number, featuring a dazzling accordionist, Milton DeLugg. The performance is simply stuffed with talent, so the producer's one problem should be elimination to clarify the doings.

'Very Warm for May'

At the Colonial Theater, beginning Nov. 6, for one week, Max Gordon presents "Very Warm for May," a new musical comedy by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd; production, staged and designed by Vincente Minnelli, dances staged by Harry Losee, book directed by Mr. Hammerstein. Conductor, Robert Emmett Dolan. Phincipals in the cast:

William Jarman.....Donald Brian
Jackson ..... Avon Long
Henry ..... John Cherry
May ..... Grace McDonald
Barney Matson ..... Royal Beal
Joe Taylor ..... Selden Bennett
Kenny ..... Ray Mayer
Raymond Sibley ..Robert Shackleton
Sonny Spofford ..... Richard Quine
Liz Spofford ..... Frances Mercer
Lowell Pennyfeather Max Showalter
Ogdon Quiler ..... Hiram Sherman
Jethro Hancock ... William Torpey
Winnie Spofford ..... Eve Arden
Johnny Graham ..... Jack Whiting
Beamish ..... Len Mence
State Police Officer....Bruce Evans
Federal Man ..... George Spelvin

Don Loper · Maxine Barrat · Grace McDonald · Eve Arden

Jack Whiting · Frances Mercer

All being variously concerned with "Very Warm for May" at the Colonial

Deanna Durbin And 'First Love' On the Screen

While everyone else in Hollywood seems bent on turning the Cinderella formula into something strange and new, Producer Joe Pasternak, with disarming ingenuity, has gone right back to the book for his latest Deanna Durbin picture. Since Miss Durbin is in the better order of Cinderellas, Mr. Pasternak has no trouble at all in convincing audiences that she did meet her Prince Charming and that they "lived happily ever after."

In this case, Miss Durbin is Connie Harding, poor relative, whose presence, after finishing school graduation, is only tolerated by her rich and selfish relatives. When Cousin Barbara Clinton (Helen Parrish) sees how lovely Cousin Connie is going to look in her not-too-simple white, she trumps up the arrival of an uncle from Washington whom Connie must wait at home to greet. But Barbara doesn't count on the good gnomes of kitchen, the garage, and pantry, otherwise the servants, nor on her father who, because he is Eugene Pallette, is all on Connie's side.

Cinderella Connie goes to the ball with a police escort due to the offices of the cook's constable brother, who also arranges that the Clintons shall spend up to 12 midnight in jail on a traffic violation. Connie captivates Prince Charming, wins all hearts with her singing of a Strauss waltz, and, would you believe it, loses her slipper as she is dashing out on the stroke of 12. The happy ending amid the flowing tears are forestalled long enough for Miss Durbin to return to her alma mater and sing "One Fine Day."

If it is true that a movie star is only as good as her last picture, then Miss Durbin is still tops. Since Director Henry Koster has obviously and blandly been trying in no way to innovate, he and those about him have been able to expend all their resources on doing the old things well. Photography, sound recording, and other technical matters have been expertly managed and Miss Parrish, Robert Stack, Mr. Pallette, Lewis Howard, Leatrice Joy, Charles Coleman, Kathleen Howard, Jack Mulhall, Frank Jenks, and others are made to fit the story like Cinderella's slipper.

Miss Durbin seems to have done rather less than her customary amount of singing for "First Love," which may come as a disappointment to some. But she is developing steadily as an actress, while maintaining the individuality, sincerity, and sense of humor which have always characterized her playing. "First Love" is first rate sentimental comedy which should reclaim even some of those skeptics who have grown doubtful of Cinderella and Prince Charming.

The companion film at the Keith Memorial is "Rio," with Basil Rathbone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie and Robert Cummings in the cast. Also on the program is "Information Please," the first of a series of one-reel films on the radio feature, this time with Clifton Fadiman, John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, Oscar Levant, and Gene Tunney.

Mostly Bill Robinson

By L. A. Sloper

If Sir W. S. Gilbert had known that Bill Robinson was going to play his Mikado, no doubt he would have arranged the libretto to bring him on at the opening and keep him there.

For Bill is by all odds the most entertaining Emperor that has come our way. His eloquent feet and his comic style completely won the audience at the Boston Opera House last night. They were reluctant to let him go, and Bill was generous to his subjects.

"The Hot Mikado" is mostly Bill Robinson. He's virtually the whole second act, and looking back, there doesn't seem to have been much of a first act, because he wasn't in it.

Yet there were other contributors to an amusing evening. Next to Bill was the Katisha of Rose Brown. Instead of the Gilbertian virago, here was a handsome vixen quite capable of holding her own, and clad in a riotous costume.

There was of course a variety of dancing that had the freedom and vigor peculiar to the negro race. There were tap dancers, adagio dancers, and jitterbugs, all a little in advance of the average white chorus.

Other credit items were the Ko-Ko of Freddie Robinson, whose singing of "Tit Willow" was as novel as it was laughable, and the settings and costumes, which were a riot of color and inventiveness.

Many people have been shocked at the idea of swinging Sullivan's music. Their viewpoint is honorable but perhaps a little unbending. The score is lovely, and the book is clever, but neither the music nor the wit can have quite the same impact today as it must have had 50 years ago. There are undoubtedly dull moments in "The Mikado," and the convention of a set number of encores becomes tedious.

Thus a swing version may well be very funny. The difficulty with this one is that there isn't enough swinging. There is too much of the original, not well enough done. The dull passages remain, and they are duller than ever. The old style is sacrificed, and much of the time for nothing. Except for Miss Brown there are no good singing voices, and the only performer whose words could be heard was Bill Robinson. The use of a public address system made matters worse by producing the effect of an echo.

Thus the result is very uneven. Probably the Harlem version of Japan is no further from the actuality than Gilbert's, and if it had been steadily maintained, the production would have been steadily amusing. But as matters stand, except where it goes completely Harlem it is uninteresting.

This should not, however, prevent you from enjoying Bill Robinson's dancing, and the other credit features listed will help you get through the rest of the evening.

'The Hot Mikado'

Boston Opera House—Two weeks beginning Nov. 6, 1939, Bill Robinson in Michael Todd's "Hot Mikado." Entire production, book and ensembles staged by Hassard Short. Settings and costumes by Nat Karson. Modern adaptations and orchestra arrangement by Charles L. Cooke. Dances by Truly McGee. Topical lyrics by Dave Greggory and William Tracy. Orchestra conducted by William Parson. The Cast:

Nanki-Poo ..... Maurice Cooper
Pish-Tush ..... James A. Lillard
Ko-Ko ..... Freddie Robinson
Pooh-Bah ..... Maurice Ellis
Yum-Yum ..... Alice Harris
Pitti-Sing ..... Rosetta Le Noire
Peep Bo ..... Pearle Harrison
Messenger Boy ..... John Jackson
Katisha ..... Rose Brown
The Mikado ..... Bill Robinson

Snowville Is Back on Air

Behind the Microphone

In the spring of 1937 the colloquial Snowville Sketches disappeared from the air. Many listeners were sorry, for they had grown fond of Hiram Neville and Dan'l Dickey, in the persons of Parker Fennelly and Arthur Allen. Yes, and of the ludicrous, no-account, Lew Pettingill with his numerous brood of little Pettingills, and Adoniram, too.

The Snow Village sketches, as they were known then, were first heard on the air in 1929. People wondered about "Snow Village." Was there such a place? If so, what did its inhabitants think of Hiram Neville and Dan'l Dickey?

* * *

There is such a place. Just a hamlet, on the crest of a hill looking off to Pequawket and Chocorua peaks in the White Mountains. The neighbors never objected to the good-natured foolery of the sketches. Rather grew to like them, in fact. But then, that wasn't surprising for they were written by Bill (William Ford) Manley, who lives over in Madison—Silver Lake to be exact—a matter of 10 or 15 miles from Snowville. Henry Fiske Carleton was known to collaborate with Bill Manley but Mr. Manley was the one the countryside people knew best and it was because of him that they took to tuning in, so they could speculate, on the basis of the weekly story, who, exactly, Hiram Neville and Dan'l Dickey were.

Sometimes parts of the story would make them certain Hiram was—well, so-and-so. "You know who I mean." And that Dickey was—well, remember that day at the Post Office? And then the next week there would be something in the story that would make them think that Neville and Dickey must be two other fellows, instead. Of course there never was any great range of selection because Snowville's population isn't large—a hundred or so people, counting all the children.

In '36 and '37 the sketches were on the air for another sponsor. Alois Havrilla used to introduce them. Each sketch ran 27 minutes. And in that fact lies the crux of the mechanical problem involved now that the sketches are heard every week on the Kate Smith Hour. Where once Messrs. Manley and Carleton—and Harold McGee, who has always produced the sketches—had 27 minutes in which to move around among the trials and tribulations and the good-humored rivalries of Hiram and Dan'l, now they only have 6 minutes and 30 seconds.

When Ezra Stone betook his "Aldrich Family" to another spot on the air, Miss Smith and her manager, Ted Collins, began looking around for another item of folk comedy to take that place in the mosaic of the program. Something homely, simple, and in keeping with the folksy aspect of the Hour. They auditioned—no one seems to be quite sure now how many radio acts—but they seem now to have been innumerable—and finally they settled—with some behind-the-scenes delight—on the Snowville sketches. So Messrs. Manley and Carleton and McGee were rounded up and signed. Arthur Allen tucked nostalgic remembrances of last season in the theater with "Our Town" away in the back of his head, and Parker Fennelly planned to work even a little harder than the considerable number of radio programs he participates in anyhow every week obliged him to; and they were all set again.

* * *

At a Kate Smith Hour rehearsal Mr. McGee swapped stories of foraging in the New Hampshire hills with Mr. Manley and Mr. Carleton for material for the sketches, and explained the new problems. "We have abided, surprisingly enough, by the idea that an acceptable comedy story offering in radio should have plot structure. The plot must have a beginning, a middle and an end. I know I sound like a teacher of a fiction class in college. But that was our belief about basic requirements for the sketches. Added to that we have had to keep the rural flavor and handle the lot in a way to throw into real relief the characters and atmosphere of the locale.

"We were determined to steer clear of the conventional black-out sketch, so-called, which is really little more than a series of gags. We didn't want to turn Hiram and Dan'l into just two cracker-barrel gentlemen, laying gags end to end. No, we wanted listeners to be able to see them come onto the scene and move around in it, engaging in some bit of amusing and believable activity which would have flavor to it. Put all this into words and remember that such an effect has had to be taken out of the time space of 27 minutes and put into 6 minutes and 30 seconds. But it's all in the game, and we're so entertained ourselves to have Hiram and Dan'l to play with again that we really don't care how much work it is."

New Comedy By Osborn At Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

Paul Osborn's new play, "Morning's at Seven," which had its first performance on any stage last evening at the Plymouth as the third offering of the subscription season of the American Theater Society, is technically a comedy. That is to say, it reaches a happy conclusion. But it is not uproarious. It has some very funny moments. Yet underneath the laughter there is an edge of bitterness, and in the background there is a suggestion of small-town family skeletons. Some of the comedy seems to spring from the tragedy of warped lives and frustrations.

Jo Mielziner has provided a realistic setting in the adjoining backyards of two houses of similar pattern with the gingerbread exteriors of the eighties. In one of them dwell two sisters and the husband of one of them. In the other is a third sister, her husband and son. A block or so away—the audience is informed—is a fourth sister and her husband, who in his earlier years had been a professor. Against his wishes, for he had peculiarities, she persisted in visiting her sisters.

* * *

None of the characters is young. The son, whose fiancée of long standing pays her first call on his family during the two days of the play, is 40. His parents and uncles and aunts are in the late sixties and seventies. It is an unusual group to be found on the stage.

The action turns on the house that had been built in expectation of the son's marriage and had been standing vacant for five years. His aunt and uncle next door admire it; she would like to lease it, move into it, leave their old residence to her maiden sister, and live alone with her husband. If the son does come to a decision on his marriage, his father has agreed to meet her wishes.

But Mr. Obsorn, after the fashion of playwrights, devises complications. Some of them reach back into the past with unpleasant connotations. But eventually the difficulties are resolved, and one highly amusing detail has been saved for the conclusion.

* * *

Effie Shannon has the most sympathetic role as the eldest and wisest of the sisters, who counsels the others and straightens out her own problems with her husband, who had the curious notion that since she insisted on consorting with her sisters, she would dwell in the upper part of their house and he would occupy the lower floor. Jean Adair too does well as the married sister who seeks the new residence. But Miss Lillian Foster seems to over-act the maiden sister, who opposes the change that would leave her alone and threatens to reveal secrets.

Russell Collins has a difficult task as the father who has what his relatives describe as "spells" when he insists he should have been a dentist instead of a builder, and wants to "go back to the crossroads" to find out where he is. With the aid of Herbert Yost, as the professor, he seems to have located himself before the end of the play. John Alexander is the indecisive son, Enid Markey his fiancée, Kate McComb his bewildered mother, and Thomas Chalmers his uncle next door.

At present it is an uneven play. Some of the acting last evening seemed a little uncertain at moments. But it is still in the preparatory stage.

'Morning's at Seven'

At the Plymouth Theater. Comedy by Paul Osborn, produced by Dwight Deere Wiman, staged by Joshua Logan, setting by Jo Mielziner. The players:

Theodore Swanson ..... Thomas Chalmers
Cora Swanson ..... Jean Adair
Aaronetta Gibbs.....Lillian Foster
Ida Bolton.....Kate McComb
Carl Bolton.....Russell Collins
Homer Bolton.....John Alexander
Myrtle Brown.....Enid Markey
Esther Crampton....Effie Shannon
David Crampton.....Herbert Yost

Stage News

New York

Richard Waring has been definitely signed for the role of John Wilkes Booth in "The Man Who Killed Lincoln," which Elmer Harris has adapted from the Philip Van Doren Stern book. Felix Brentano will direct and rehearsals are scheduled to begin soon in preparation for a December opening. Joseph Schildkraut, Louis Hayward (both of the movies), and Maurice Evans have been mentioned from time to time in connection with the play. Mr. Waring's most recent local appearance was with Eva Le Gallienne in the Frank Fay show, last season.

* * *

Aldrich and Myers, whose production of Clare Boothe's "Margin for Error" has been acclaimed a hit, are now turning their attention to a couple of revivals. The first will be "Seventh Heaven," in which Charles Farrell has been engaged for the role he originated in the films. Hardie Albright is coming from the Coast to direct rehearsals, which are scheduled to begin on Thursday. When ready, "Seventh Heaven" will go on tour.

Later on, Messrs. Aldrich and Myers will revive Noel Coward's "Easy Virtue," for which Constance Bennett is being enlisted from the screen.

* * *

"Madam, Will You Walk," by Sidney Howard, starring George M. Cohan, opens on Dec. 5, instead of Dec. 4 . . . Agnes De Mille has been engaged to do the dance for "Swingin' the Dream" . . . George Abbott announces performances of "Too Many Girls" on the evenings of both Dec. 30 and 31 . . . "Summer Night" closed on Saturday evening at the St. James Theater, after four performances. Otherwise, theater business hereabouts continues booming. . . .

'Personal Appearance'

The near-capacity audience which greeted the first performance last night of the third production by Alan Gray Holmes' stock company, found to their evident pleasure, that the group is able to give good support to a visiting star—Helen Twelvetrees in this instance.

The revival of Lawrence's Riley's "Personal Appearance" gave them an opportunity to look beyond the Copley stage—from which so many former stock players have migrated to Hollywood—and to enjoy humorous contemplation of the manners of and affectations of the film capital.

The role of the movie star on a personal appearance tour—played originally by Gladys George—suited Miss Twelvetrees admirably.

Since 1934, when the play was first presented, there have been so many amusing satirical treatments of Hollywood and its leading citizents that some of the digs in "Personal Appearance" have lost a little of their pungency. The humor of the comedy is slightly broad—and occasionally profane.

Erford Gage, who carried off the heavy leading role of "Night Must Fall"—the company's first production this season—with marked success, proved his versatility last night as the leading man in this comedy. He is also production director for the company.

Helen Walker as Gladys Kelcey, stage-struck neighbor in her teens, who practically walks on air when the over-susceptible movie star's Isotta-Fraschini breaks down between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., contributed to the gaiety of the occasion.

The company, which seems comfortably established now, announces another comedy, "Goodbye Again" as production for next week.—D. M.

Personal Appearance

Comedy in three acts by Lawrence Riley. First presented by Brock Pemberton, Oct. 17, 1934, at the Henry Miller Theater, New York. Revived last night by Alan Gray Holmes at the Copley Theater, with the following cast:

Gladys Kelcey .....Helen Walker
Aunt Kate Barnby..... Fern Foster
Joyce Struthers.....Vola Blakely
Chester Norton (Bud)..Erford Gage
Mrs. Struthers (Addie)
Catherine Cosgriff
Clyde Felton..... Casey Walters
Gene Tuttle..... Wendell Corey
Johnson.....Harry Hanlon
Carol Arden.....Helen Twelvetrees
Jessie.....Alice Wiley

New Stock Company For Miami Beach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What is intended as a permanent stock company will open in its own new $25,000 theater on Jan. 8, at Miami Beach, Fla., according to Nancy Cushman, co-operator of the enterprise.

Producer and owner of what is believed to be the first Miami theatrical effort of its kind is Gant Gaither, a Yale graduate, who recently has become interested in the theater. Glenn Jordan, erstwhile university professor and director of the New London Players of New London, N. H., has been engaged as director of the troupe of eight Equity and four non-Equity players.

The theater, to be known as The Miami Beach Playhouse, seats 400 persons and will run six nights a week, with no matinees, at a price scale of $2.20 to $.85. A revival chosen from recent Broadway successes, will be put on every week during the three-month season.

'Geneva' and 'Charles' Continue in Toronto

TORONTO (CP)—The productions of "'Geneva" and "Charles the King," being played across Canada by the English Company of Barry Jones and Maurice Colbourne, are being held for a second week in Toronto.

Conductor

© Bachrach

Wheeler Beckett

He will lead the first of the season's Youth Concerts in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon.

The Kassmans in Recital

Last night in Jordan Hall, Nicolai Kassman, violinist, and Elly Kassman, pianist, offered the following program: Brahms, Sonata in D minor, Op. 108, played by Miss and Mr. Kassman; Tchaikowsky, Violin Concerto, played by Mr. Kassman with Samuel Goldberg supplying pianoforte accompaniment; Ravel, "Jeux d'Eau," "Ondine," and "Toccata," by Miss Kassman; Hungarian Dance, Brahms - Kreisler, Ukelele Serenade, Aaron Copland, and Paganini's "La Clochette" by Mr. Kassman, with Mr. Goldberg again at the pianoforte, and, to close, a group by Miss Kassman which included the Ballade in G minor, Nocturne in B major. Waltz in A flat major and Scherzo in C sharp minor by Chopin.

This, if we mistake not, was Miss Kassman's first Jordan Hall appearance. Her father was remembered as a violinist of considerable attainments as a soloist, as well as a member of the first violin section of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. If for no other reason, the association of father and daughter in a program which makes severe demands upon the musicianship and technical proficiency of each is sufficient to set such a program apart. For a Symphony Orchestra man, the winter season is just beginning, yet there have been few weeks, presumably, in which Mr. Kassman might devote his entire time to the preparation of solo numbers. One can concede him a deserved success in his venture last night, especially in the group which he performed alone. If there might have been clearer intonation during the evening, such lapses were overshadowed by the obvious authority which he displayed on the interpretative side.

In the Brahms sonata it was at once apparent that each player was completely in accord with the other. Miss Kassman displayed a firm technique and evident understanding of the import of the work. For one so young, she gave an unusually flexible performance of the pianoforte portion of the work. In her own solo groups, Miss Kassman was able to convince us that hers is a real talent for playing the pianoforte. Her tone is melodious, she approaches her instrument with respect for its limitations as well as understanding of its possibilities. That those possibilities were not always realized does not detract from her achievement last night. Her poise and control were nowhere more in evidence than during the unfortunate lapse of memory in the Ravel group, and she is to be complimented upon her success in a trying situation. Miss Kassman has made an excellent beginning in her chosen profession. If she could take it a bit less seriously and give her audience some indication that possibly she, too, was enjoying herself, her listeners would doubtless be reassured. At present her acknowledgements of merited applause are far too solemn.

Although the program was much too long, the audience lingered for encores, to which both father and daughter responded. G. M. S.

Mask and Wig Show To Come to Boston

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania will come to Boston on Dec. 28, with "Great Guns," described as a melodramatic musical comedy. It will be the first visit of the organization to this city. A road tour of nearly 3,000 miles is planned. Both words and music of the new show, which is the fifty-second annual production of the club, are by Dr. Clay Boland of the Class of 1926.

Amusements

BOSTON

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Plus: "Those High Grey Walls"
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Wed: Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"
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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

British Education Takes to the Countryside

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

English Fields and Hedgerows Are New Places of Learning

Great Public Schools Carry On in Country Houses And Cockney Accent Mingles With Bird Song

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Godalming, Surrey

"I shall say I was educated at Charterhouse, I shall." These words, uttered with much pride, came from a youthful figure, very small, very ragged, and, alas, very dirty, who, with his hands stuck in his pockets, was gazing through an open gate at the vast playing-fields of this great English public school. Regarded as a statement of actual fact, the observation lacked complete justification; but it had at least this point to it, that the speaker—a refugee from London—was, as the result of high political events over which he had no personal control, to be brought up for an indefinite period under the shadow of the Charterhouse buildings.

Busily Adapting Themselves

The outbreak of war has, in fact, brought about in almost every aspect of British education revolutionary changes to which elementary and secondary schools, public schools and private schools, universities and even military colleges, are now busily adapting themselves as best they may.

So far as elementary schools are concerned, the first result of the embroilment on the Continent has been the achievement of a reform that years of earnest exhortation and argument had failed to bring about. Within four days of the start of hostilities, hundreds of thousands of children from the poorer classes of the communities in the great cities—many of whom had never had a holiday in their lives—were transported at the State's expense from the grime and hideousness of slums into the peace and beauty of the country and the seaside. The sharp Cockney accent can now be heard in Cornwall and Devon, along the sandy beaches of East Anglia, on the windy Cotswold heights, on the chalky Sussex Downs, and even in places much further afield than these.

But There Are Disadvantages

This in itself is an enormous gain. But there are, of course, grave disadvantages, As yet it has proved quite impossible to provide adequate facilities for the education of the evacuated children. At the beginning of September, all schools were closed throughout the country by Government order, and the great majority of those under the authority of the State have not, as I write this, re-opened. The Government is withholding formal permission for the resumption of activities until schools have been equipped with proper air raid shelters, which is likely to prove a long and tedious business. In the meantime, the evacuated children are filling out their time by going for walks with their teachers, swimming, playing organized games, and patronizing the local cinemas, to many of which they are not admitted unless they carry their gas masks with them.

It is to be supposed that the Government authorities are not seriously exercised in mind about the loss of formal educational opportunities which this way of life entails. They count on the less direct but perhaps more permanent and valuable indirect influences of a desirable change of environment to offset any disadvantages.

From All Walks of Life

The evacuated secondary schools present a more complex problem. A high proportion of Britain's educated classes come from this section of the school population, and to allow them to lapse into something approaching illiteracy is not good national policy. Efforts are therefore being strenuously made to get pupils of this status into the proper working mood.

The movement of child population in Britain, however, has not by any means been confined to the types of children who attend State schools. Malvern College, for example, has been moved to Blenheim Palace, the home of the Duke of Marlborough, who is the cousin of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Many private schools in London have arranged for their own evacuation into more rural surroundings. One such has moved into a lovely and spacious country house in the north of Sussex, where the children can look out from their dormitories over lawns and flower beds across to a wild, pine-fringed heath.

Here work was got under way in a remarkably short time after moving in. Less than a month after the outbreak of war, as I strolled round the grounds, I came upon a group of little girls in pink smocks industriously painting, with most brave splashes of color, scenes from the enchanting countryside around them. But even here there are great difficulties. The proper installation of the complicated apparatus, such as cinema projectors, required for the education of even very small children, is not easy to arrange in the conditions that now prevail in England. Other adjustments, too, have to be made, such as the transformation of a day school at 24 guineas a year into a boarding school at 75.

Universities Have Also Moved

Readjustment has extended even to the universities. London University, for example, has scattered to the four winds. University College alone is divided up amongst seven other centers of higher learning. The university headquarters have been moved from London to the Royal Holloway College, at Englefield Green in Surrey. The Royal Academy of Music, the Trinity College of Music, and the Royal College of Music, however, are remaining in London, and are continuing to function normally.

Some 3,000 undergraduates have arrived at Oxford, to find most of the university buildings sandbagged, and the colleges provided with air raid shelters. Term is to last for fifteen instead of the usual eight weeks, and only about a dozen colleges are reserved exclusively for students. The rest are in the possession of the personnel of various Government departments. Many college and university societies hope to carry on their ordinary arrangements, and the Union has decided to remain open, though its famous weekly debates are suspended. The President, Mr. A. F. Giles, has joined the Army; so has the Honorable Hugh Fraser, leader of the debating team which is touring the United States this winter. Mr. Fraser's place is being taken by a former president, Mr. A. W. Wood.

Sandhurst And Woolwich

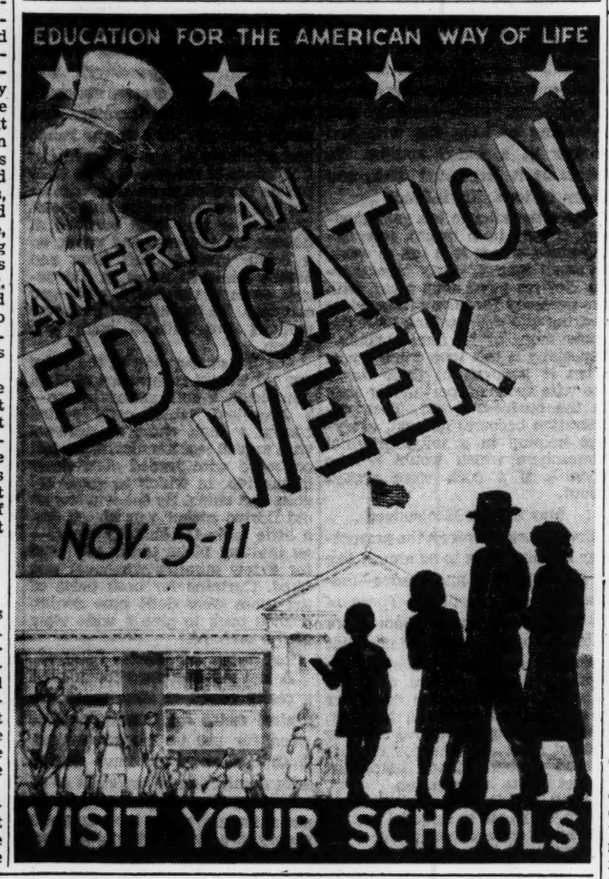
More surprising than any of these developments is the decision to cease the normal activities of Sandhurst and Woolwich. These military colleges are the peacetime sources for the officers of the British Army. During the last war, they continued to train picked men for permanent commissions. But when they have sent out the last batch of cadets at present in residence, they are to be taken over by the Government for purposes not yet revealed. Boys who wish to become professional soldiers will then have to join one of the officer-producing units, such as the London Scottish or the Artists' Rifles. One of the reasons for this development is that the British Army today is rich in officers, so that a plentiful supply of additional men is not required.

These are the problems that British education has had to face. Never before, in so short a time, and with so little friction, has it altered its entire construction so radically.

William M. Rittase, Courtesy of the George School in Pennsylvania

Working With Books Somehow Is Always a Quieting, Helpful Experience

Students at this and many another private school take an active interest in the school library. Sometimes they serve on a student government committee which takes large responsibility for the management and care of the library. These three girls are mending, and even re-binding, books that have evidently been read to pieces. Such times as these, when friendly talk is carried on over a constructive activity, as the winter days darken into evening, are typical of good boarding schools.



Educating Our Young People to Be Good Citizens

By R. O. Hughes

Director of Citizenship and Social Studies, Pittsburgh Public Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Almost everybody is agreed that education is a good thing. Most people would agree, also, that one reason why education is worthwhile is that it may help us to be good citizens. When we talk about civic responsibility, we mean the duties that one has as a citizen toward his government and toward his fellow citizens.

We believe that our government should represent the wishes of the people and serve the people. We do not want our rulers to be dictators. We believe that under a democratic government the rights of every citizen are on a level with those of every other citizen—so long, of course, as each citizen plays his own part fully and fairly We cherish such ideals as those of freedom of speech and of the press.

Of course these privileges are most valuable only when they are not abused and when the things we think or say or write come from an understanding mind. To give us this sound understanding is one of the services of our schools. . . .

What are some of the things we may do in school that will help us right now to be good citizens and prepare us for the full practice of all our rights of citizenship later on? For one thing, we can talk about the things that are going on in the world and try to understand the reasons why people live and act as they do. We can establish in our school life and outside of school the habit of obeying the law. Perhaps there are some rules and laws that we do not like. We have the right to try to get them changed, but, as long as they are the laws, it is our duty to obey them.

School can also give us experience in accepting and exercising responsibility. In good schools we no longer think of teachers and principals as tyrants and pupils as simply their subjects. We want pupils to think of the school as their school whose success or failure will be the result of what they do and what they get out of it. In every school pupils can accept some responsibility in the daily activities of the school and have a great part in building the right kind of school spirit. In school, also, we may have experience in voting on questions that come up for decision from time to time. If, in our school days, we get the habit each year of making a choice at election time of the officials who are to serve our local community or state or nation, we may begin a habit which will be of great value in the years to come.

Each one of us must do his part to keep alive the spirit of democracy. If our education can develop in us such a sense of civic responsibility that we will determine to make our country still grander and better, it will be worth far more than we can reckon by any measures we can set up.

For the Student's Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"First Aid to Pictorial Composition," by Walter Jack Duncan (Harper and Bros. New York, $2.50) is a book which presents to the student the fundamentals of art composition in a clear, concise, and really thrilling way. It takes him backstage with the painter and etcher. Some 110 famous works are illustrated for study, and the balance, counterpoise, and emphasis shown in terms of line, and light and dark. Those who have simply "looked at a picture" may now learn to see it as an artist sees it—the basic design, whether pyramidical, elliptical, circular, developing in rays or radii, etc. They may also see, for example, why the artist puts white gloves on his subject, to balance a bit of white elsewhere and carry out the pattern; why he leaves a space in another place. Once the student has been initiated into these mysteries of composition, all painting takes on new interest and significance. Truly a valuable little book, for art classes, club courses, and for personal reading and self-improvement.

★ ★ ★

"You Can Design," by Winold Reiss and Albert C. Schweizer (Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, $3.75) is an encouraging volume, directed to the student who may have yearnings to design but who has no formal training. Beginning with the casual scribblings most people make when they are thinking of something else, it carries the reader through to serious designs of borders, printed textiles, lampshades, book covers, etc. The volume is largely pictorial. Excellent design forms are shown in evolution from the forms of nature, e. i insects, fish, flowers, etc. A brief excursion into color is also made. The pages are 9 by 12, beautifully printed.

★ ★ ★

"Adventuring in Art," by Kathryn Dean Lee (D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $1.68) was written for secondary-school pupils as a general introduction to the subject. Written in a chatty, readable style, and profusely illustrated in half-tone and in line, it should help girls and boys realize the value of art to their lives. Serious appreciation of paintings and design is included, but particularly helpful are the practical chapters on art in the home, dealing with dress design and the arrangement of rooms. The chapter on lettering and the one on printing should also have special appeal. At the end of each chapter is a set of "activities" or projects for both boys and girls, such as "Re-arrange the furniture of your room. Think of balance and emphasis," or "Design lettering to be used on a Christmas card." The last section of the book deals with "Imaginary Journeys Into the World of Art," and introduces boys and girls to some of the great painters and sculptors and their works. A useful textbook for high schools, or for clubs. M. J. T.

St. Louis Adults Enthusiastic Over New Study Center

St. Louis, Mo.

That the joy of study for its own sake still has power to take men and women back to the schoolroom has been proved at Washington University in the opening of its new school for adults.

At the Adult Study Center no school credits are required for entrance. No examinations are held. No grades are given. Yet 700 men and women ranging in age from 17 to 70 and in occupations from business executives to housemaids, are finding books and discussions, classes and demonstrations, a fascinating alternative to movies and radios.

Staff Includes

The teaching staff at the Center includes not only many of the most prominent professors in Washington University, but social, business, and professional leaders. Emphasis has been placed on a flexibility of organization which enables groups to ask for classes with special subject matter. Parent education organizations, hobby clubs, groups interested in particular crafts, those with special needs related to occupations find ready response to requests for extra classes.

One of the most colorful courses has been "Chef's Cap—For Men Only." Advertised for "the midnight snack, the maid's night out, a buffet supper and food over the camp fire," it has drawn its registration and popularity almost entirely from the upper income brackets. The sight of the heads of business firms enthusiastically paring potatoes and beating eggs, or sampling culinary results with a fine gusto offers a commentary on the release from various pressures to be secured from enjoyment of the suppressed desire to mix things up in the kitchen. The course is taught by no mere home economics teacher; prominent chefs from hotels, country clubs and popular eating places have joined enthusiastically in the venture and are vying in teaching their choicest dishes.

Saturday Program For Juniors

The only activity at the Adult Study Center not strictly for grown-ups is the junior Saturday morning program designed to provide constructive and interesting activity for youth on Saturday mornings. The plan includes classes in games and folk dancing, puppetry, photography, cooking, reading, and a Junior Players' group. This group is the nucleus for a revival of the children's theater movement which lost momentum during depression years.

The school is housed off campus in the residential district of St. Louis. The fine old Gothic building, formerly occupied by Mary Institute, the girls' preparatory school connected with the university, has been rehabilitated and equipped specially for the new project. Inside the massive oak doors, the first view suggests the untraditional and unacademic. Color is everywhere, rich and stimulating.

Informal friendliness and a ready and sympathetic understanding for individual needs and problems help in building an atmosphere stressing the importance and dignity of the individual rather than that of the subject matter to be taught. No sacrifice has been made in the quality of either teaching or material. To be sure, the photography class learns the scientific facts about light and lenses, the class in English learns grammar and pronunciation, and students in cooking wash the dishes, but the fun of doing is the important thing, not the perfection of that which is done. Yet under the stimulus of enjoyment and enthusiasm, the quality of work is high.

The N. E. A. Invites You

The National Education Association requests the honor of your presence at your radio receiving set on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, 1939, at six o'clock eastern time, to hear a special Broadcast from the House of Burgesses in the Capitol where the General Assembly of the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia met from 1704 to 1779.

This Program, which will come to you on the red network of the National Broadcasting Company, is in recognition of American Education Week in keeping with the theme of that annual celebration—Education for the American Way of Life. The presentation originates from a famous "Cradle of American Liberty" and is calculated to inspire all who hear with a deeper appreciation for the rights of man which were so stoutly defended by the Virginia Burgesses as a heritage from the Old World.

The honorable Raymond J. Kelley, National Commander of the American Legion, will be Speaker Guest for the evening.

'U. S. Farmers' Film Taken On College Campus

Durham, N. H.

The University of New Hampshire was the set and its students of agriculture were the screen stars as cameras of "The March of Time" whirred here recently. Soon to be released is the story of "U. S. Farmers" and this university campus plays a major role in its production.

Arriving on the scene, March of Time Director D. J. Bradshaw and his crew of cameramen unloaded their equipment to "shoot" a poultry group, a livestock class, a dairy judging session, egg candling scenes, and last but not least a milking "set" at the dairy barns. Also included in the "takes" were shots of Thompson hall, administrative building.

Photographed to tell the story of how state universities help the young farmer, the film will also include scenes at Ohio State University.

Revealing Hidden Talent

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This first letter was sent to the Mail Bag of the Young Folks' Page but the editor of that page turned it over to us, as always happens when someone writes to one of the various letter columns but seems to "belong" more to another. So, Miss J. E. S., you may find yourself surprised, but we welcome you to the Youth Round Table.—Chairman.

★ ★ ★

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Do you suppose there is among our readers anyone who would know what I mean when I say the "Call of a Hidden Talent"? Let me explain what I mean.

After one year at one of "The Big Five" of American girls' colleges in the East, I was forced to leave, due to the seeming effects of the so-called depression. Then followed three years at secretarial work in the Big City. But life in the Big City with a steady job and a good salary was not meeting my needs and was not allowing the expression, I later discovered, of a talent that was crying out to be uncovered.

This desire to do something else than the line I was then engaged in, came so persistently that I had to do sound reasoning to keep from becoming discontented. In reasoning through to see what field of work I, with my tastes and talents, could heartily love and be of service in, I could see no clue to the decision. So, I "left it with Him."

The answer came, needless to say. A graduate of a school of gardening suddenly came my way, and what she had to say aroused my interest in its two-year course enough so that about a month later I found myself enrolled—but not without some good hard "figgerin'."

What unfolded during those two years was a revelation to myself as well as to others, because hidden talents began to come to the surface which before had remained dormant due to the worldly cry of "Money for Support." For two years there was practically no material supply, but the abundance of real supply that came as evidenced by learning, study, experiences out-of-doors, companionship, activity, far exceeded what before I had considered so essential to living.

Material supply has now returned; I am happily employed in my particular line of activity. It is always a great source of happiness to encounter someone else who has given expression to that call of an inner talent.

(Miss) J. E. S.

★ ★ ★

More on "Right Place"

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

Having been an interested reader of the Youth Round Table ever since my discovery of it in the Tuesday Monitor, I now wish to add my contribution.

The discussion of the various types of work the members are engaged in has been very interesting. By comparison with some, there doesn't seem to be much to say about my work, which is secretarial in a large insurance company. I do the usual work of a private secretary, which, you might say, is "interesting doing but not very interesting telling." But I surely enjoy hearing about the other Round Tablers' daily activities—such as the school secretary, the aviation mechanic, etc.

Recently, I have realized more clearly than ever before how many ways there are for people to make a living. Sometimes, I think, we settle down in a job, particularly if it is one that pays fairly well and provides congenial surroundings, without giving thought to whether the work will help us develop. For each one, there is the proper place and occupation, and we should study so that we may know it when we find it.

Some time ago, Miss C. L. V. of Wisconsin said she hoped to become acquainted with at least one Round Tabler from every State in the Union. That seemed to me a very good idea, and I, too, would like to do the same thing, although I would like to hear from anyone, anywhere. My particular hobbies are travel (either in person or by book or the beautiful travelogues often given at the theaters), reading, and the movies.

(Miss) R. E. S.

★ ★ ★

Cycling Holidays

England

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table has for some time been a source of great joy and inspiration to me. The prominence given to democratic ideals and good activities helps to make the Monitor a beacon of encouragement in a world so suggestive of brutal power. I enjoy reading of members' hobbies, and a recent feature, "Historical Research Begins at Home," prompts me to write to you of my interests.

For some years, I have spent many of my leisure hours and holidays touring by bicycle. Cycling is very popular in Britain among people of all ages for errands of business and pleasure. Our machines are light and easy to propel; our rights to the road are established and our wayside needs are met by the Cyclist's Touring Club and by the English Youth Hostels. So with little luggage but great expectations, I spend my free hours in search of history. Within the range of a day's ride, I can trace a thousand years or more in several ancient but thriving towns; I can admire the surrounding plain from one of the last Royalist strongholds against Cromwell; I can explore the site of a Roman city or find history in English churches and villages. Historical research does indeed begin at home, and I have found that there is always more to learn.

Cycling satisfies, too, my love of the English countryside in its varied moods. I find it a wonderful holiday to be able to combine these interests. So my riding is often interrupted by the lure of history in castle or abbey, in lingering by quiet English rivers or by the challenge of a hilltop.

I am very grateful for the good gained from the letters in the Youth Round Table.

(Mr.) J. H. P.

★ ★ ★

Yes, and there are all sorts of ways of traveling. One person can go through a countryside experiencing only surface pleasures. Another will "read" from it whole books of history or nature lore. I always hope that all Round Tablers are learning to travel in this richer, more interesting way.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Achievements

The founders of American Education Week who paved the way for the first observance in 1921 little dreamed of the tremendous growth in significance and results that it has come to have. Estimates indicate that seven or eight million parents and other citizens visit their schools each November during this observance. They learn about modern school practices and consult with teachers concerning the progress of their own children. Millions of other citizens are reached through newspapers and magazines, the radio, the public meeting, and messages sent into homes. Scores of national and state organizations with local units are enlisted in the cause of education. Better schools are the results of these activities. American Education Week has come to be recognized as the outstanding period of the entire school year for educational interpretation.

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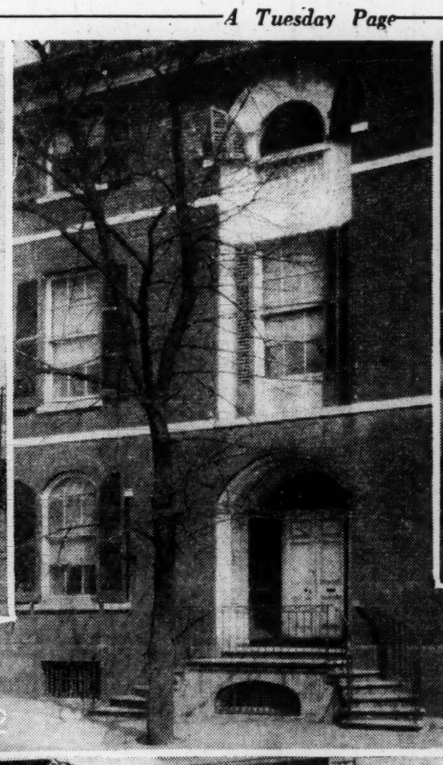
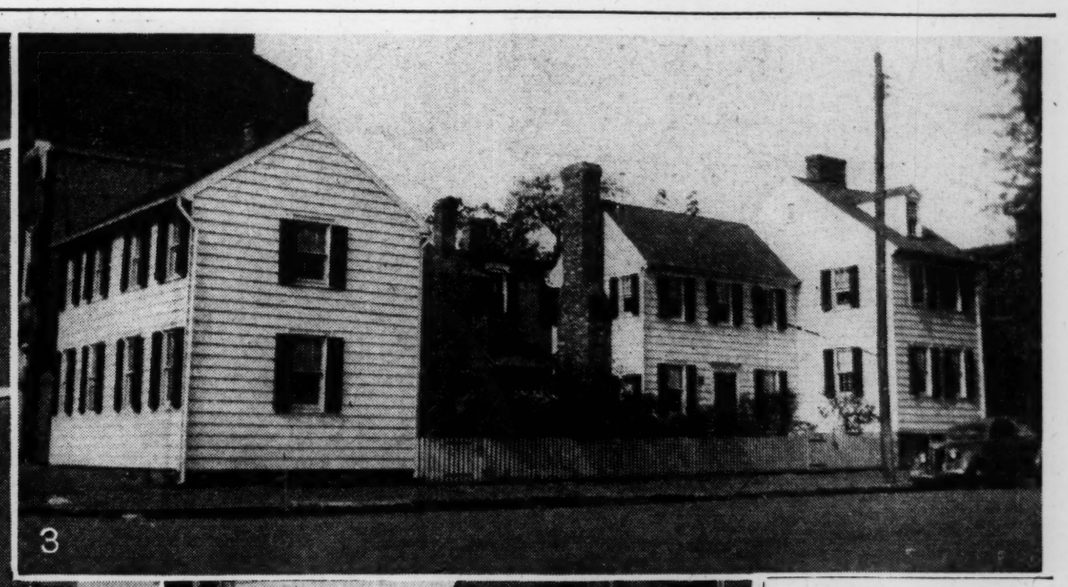
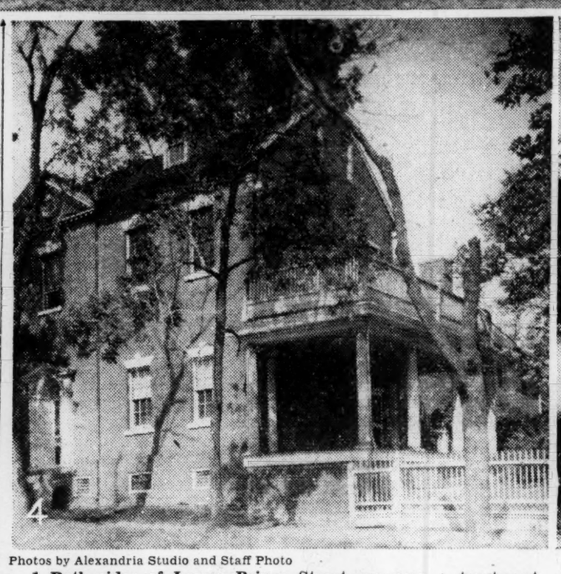
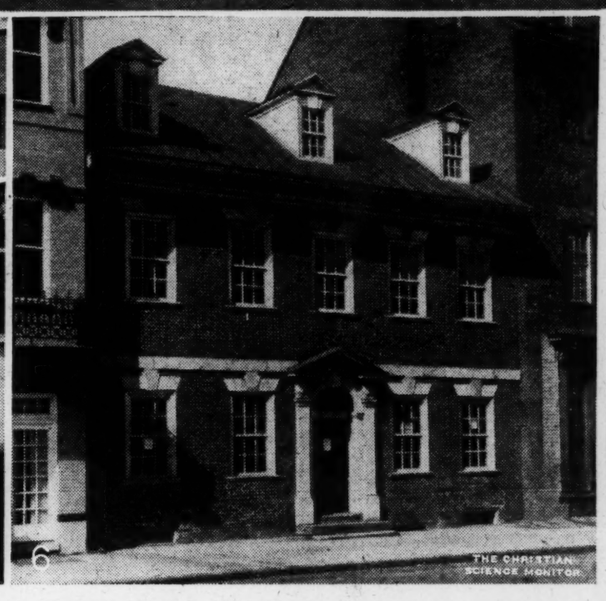
A Tuesday Page









Photos by Alexandria Studio and Staff Photo

1 Both sides of Lower Prince Street are now as sound and clean as when new a century and more ago, and the present owners quite as proud of them as the first ones could possibly have been. . . . 2 The center portion of the Fairfax House facade shows rare architectural taste, extending through three stories the unity of the entrance treatment. . . . 3 Houses that appear framed of wood, are likely to be wood-over-brick and clapboarded, as are these in the older part of the city. Fresh paint and well kept gardens are marks of the commuters' ownership seen along many streets. . . . 4 But little more than half the "Robert E. Lee" house shows here, the center door being seen at right of the large tree. Here he lived until married to Mary Custis, when he acquired "Arlington." . . . 5 There are numerous doorways of this type, but no other quite so fine was seen. Steps both up and down from the sidewalk; delicate sash over and beside the door; wrought iron shaped in light and graceful designs; blooming clematis climbing the rails: here is rare beauty. . . . 6 Gadsby's Tavern was the meeting place of many notables and the scene of Alexandria's greatest social events. The walls of the beautiful ballroom have been removed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The excellent Georgian exterior and the courtyard have been faithfully restored.

Washington's Old Suburb—Alexandria

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Alexandria, Va.

The sightseer who takes the bus from Washington to Mount Vernon is allowed to stop a few minutes at Alexandria, to enter the church which the first President attended, and to have attention called in passing to some other notable buildings of the little city. That was my own experience a few years ago, but a recent week-end visit there, left so strong an impression of what I had missed before, that the first memory is almost erased.

We wandered leisurely about the wide streets, which young George Washington helped to lay out in checkerboard fashion a year after the town was founded in 1748, and admired the stately homes that the more wealthy built in two generations following.

Quite as gratifying and more numerous are the narrow, brick houses of two stories—sometimes three—built close together, a few stone steps leading from sidewalks to a recessed doorway that might have a little nicely wrought iron about it. On other streets, houses hardly larger may have gardens beside them, shut off from the sidewalks by brick walls broken by arched openings for tight entrance gates.

Alexandria has developed steadily for some years, as a residential suburb of the Capital, and fortunately with a revival of its original character, rather than by new developments. Old homes have been renovated, both large and small, and lower Prince Street, with its cobble-stone paving and fragmentary sandstone curbing, is a smiling row of freshened brick homes of the early 1800's. They stand compactly on sites that are broad steps down a steep hill to the river shore. Once this shore was lined with docks and warehouses, and it is said that these Prince Street places were the homes of sea captains who sailed to Europe and the West Indies the ships of this home port.

While this is the most important restoration, for its unity and completeness, similar single improvements are seen throughout the old part of the city. Cozy homes have been developed from run-down but soundly-built small houses of a century ago and earlier, brought back to their former tidiness and comfort, with the added dignity of age.

Commercially, It Is Modern

There is a modern hotel here, and such a lively business district as might be looked for in a community of 24,000, yet the character of the old city seems not modern at all. Perhaps this is because its early importance as a seaport, did not survive the years when ships too large for its shallow harbor became common and went elsewhere for such freights as had made this a Colonial port of importance, before the 1860's.

It must have become quickly a flourishing town, for the Carlyle House, with gardens extending to the Potomac, dates only three years after streets were surveyed. The house of John Ramsay, another Scotch merchant, is four years earlier in date—1748. One is inclined to wonder if other merchants of wealth might not have been the builders of homes that now bear names of later occupants of political, social, or military prominence.

It is recorded that the Lord Fairfax House, whose mid-facade is pictured above, was erected in 1816 by William Yeaton, of whom we find no other mention. It was sold a few years later to the owner of 40,000 acres whose name it now bears. The Robert E. Lee House is where the great leader lived as a boy with his widowed mother after 1818, but the first owner mentioned is John Potts, intimate friend of Washington. The Fendall and Lloyd houses we also noticed as bearing names other than those of their builders, or first owners.

The Carlyle Mansion

The only dwelling found open to the public was the Carlyle mansion already mentioned, probably the most pretentious pre-Revolutionary home in the town. Its Blue Room has been justly praised for its fine panelling, and the exterior, with its hip roof and broad terrace, is of good proportions and much dignity. The interior, however, is puzzling to the antiquarian in the strange inconsistencies of its architecture, for the excellent walls of one room are associated with unaccountably inferior wood work in other parts of the building. Can it be that part of the original interior finish was removed at some stage of its history, and cheaper material substituted?

Only half an hour from Washington by bus, and less by one's own car, it is no wonder that Alexandria attracts those who are fond of old-time surroundings, both within and outside their homes. The larger ones here, as well as the smaller, have seen general rejuvenation, possibly most of those that have notable associations. Still, quite a number were passed that we guessed once showed lively and liberal hospitality in their twenty or more rooms and the surrounding grounds. One catches many glimpses of captivating little gardens back of many houses set closely together at the sidewalk—open air spaces so needed where the summers are long and hot.

There is an air of repose, dignity and long-time establishment about Alexandria, that is strengthened by street names unchanged through all its generations—King, and Queen, Prince and Princess, Duke and Cameron (for Lord Fairfax, Duke of Cameron); after independence was declared—Washington, Pitt, Patrick, St. Asaph, Wilkes, Jefferson and Lee. And there is fine tolerance and respect for their own past, in citizens who retain the first names of their streets, though they were chosen to honor royalty and title, both rejected by democracy.

Compact Historic Section

The places of most historical note are in the oldest part of the city, an area five or six blocks square, but the visitor may discover for himself much else to enjoy, by sauntering along streets not advertised. In sunny courtyards wistaria and mimosa and grape arbors give welcome foliage and shade. Magnolias are joyous with showy flowering in springtime and box trees are always compactly green and sturdy, whether small or tall. The Alexandria Association fosters civic neatness and preservation of old-time buildings, and its members set laudable examples by the model aspect of their own homes.

As it was the largest city of northern Virginia, Alexandria became the social center for a considerable section, wealthy planters maintaining town houses here, to which they came for winter months and for sessions of the courts. Several prominent lawyers are mentioned as owners of large residences here. Washington's house, often referred to in his diary, was on Cameron Street, and was occupied later by his nephew's family. Sad to say, it was demolished in 1857. The Lees had several homes here, as had the Fairfaxes. Near by were estates of the Custis, Mason, Blackburn, and other families, participants in the stately and brilliant social events that occurred in Gadsby's Tavern. The ballroom in which they gathered has been lost to the Metropolitan Museum, but the admirable building itself is the same delightful bit of Georgian architecture that it was in the 1770's, restored and well-cared for, with its courtyard.

A Masculine Effect

Green and beige is a dependable combination for a man's room, where ivy green floor covering is surrounded by clear, beige walls, with furniture upholstery and draperies of the wall color, figured with a dark and light green conventionalized pattern. Black accessories about the room give emphasis to the general color harmony.

A Kitchen That Gives Pleasure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Kansas

No longer is the kitchen the Cinderella of our rooms, looked down upon and relegated to the background. No longer is it thought of as a place of solitary confinement, with an endless round of cooking, dish-washing and scrubbing to keep the wife and mother at a weary routine. No longer is it large and dark, and dingy in tone. No, indeed!

Since the kitchen has gone modern, it may be a bright, interesting place, where it is fun to work. In small houses, many labor saving devices have done away with the necessity for hiring help, while cooking and dishwashing have become more of "a family affair." Especially is this true when (as so often it happens in these days) the wife spends a part of her time in the business world. Then cooperation becomes general, everyone helping in a jolly informal atmosphere which would not be possible if a cook were always about.

May Be Too Mechanized

Sometimes, however, the present-day kitchen tends to be almost like a laboratory in appearance—mechanical and sterilized. Those of us who remember grandmother's kitchen often have a nostalgic yearning to see that kind of a room again. Big and awkward, and hard to work in it was, with its pantry in one end and a table at the other, and the dining room used only for special occasions. But for all that it had a cheerful and home-like aspect not to be forgotten.

Such a kitchen was in mind when we began to remodel the old six-room cottage bought for little more than the proverbial song. We wanted to make our kitchen "modern" in every aspect but still give it that old-fashioned hominess. How could it be done?.

Cupboards Set Off Dining Area

The kitchen and dining room were small, and the kitchen one step down. Making them into one room with somewhat of a division between them, only a part of the partition was torn out, leaving a wall about a yard high on the dining side, with an open space of about six feet in the center of the room. Dish cupboards were built on the kitchen side of these wall spaces; drawers for holding silver, table linen, aprons and so forth on the dining side. Their tops made counters a little more than two feet wide, remarkably handy when it came to serving meals or clearing the table.

Colors chosen were brown, blue and cream, with touches of rose and green. The woodwork was enameled a deep cream, matching sink, electric refrigerator and range in ivory. Ice box and range had trimming of a dark brown, so tiny bands of the same brown were put on the cupboards, while drawers had brown handles and locks. Wall paper had little bunches of flowers in blue, rose and green, on a white ground. Soft blue and brown inlaid linoleum in tile design covered the floors, table and counters. So the kitchen part was modern, but full of color and charm.

For the dining side of the room our old walnut furniture was used, finished in a soft, satiny brown—a drop-leaf table, cane seated chairs, a high chest of drawers with carved leaf handles, and a tall cupboard with leaded glass doors in the top, in which to show old glass and china. By the window an old Boston rocker was placed and a little table for holding papers—an inviting place to sit and read for a few minutes whenever one liked. Curtains for both parts of the room were delft blue denim, pushed back to give a wide view of the orchard.

Coal Range for Winter Comfort

A last old-fashioned touch (and a really practical idea, too), was a steel range for burning coal or wood for use in the wintertime. Grandmother would have gasped with admiration at the sight of it, all cream-enameled and nickeled and shining. We love the warm and cheery fire which it makes, and find that it bakes better than the electric range, which we are glad to use in the summer when the thermometer hovers around a hundred. But in the winter it is hard to keep the whole household from coming out of the part of the house heated by a furnace, to crowd about our stove.

Altogether, everyone is delighted with the whole room, for it has proved to be just what we wished it to be—a kitchen planned for pleasure.

Simple Ways To Save Fuel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There's more than one way to effect savings in winter fuel without sacrifice of comfort, the heating experts say. Home-owners frequently are responsible for larger fuel bills than estimates have indicated.

Given a thermostat to turn up or down for changes in temperature, the home-owner or members of his family sometimes are given to shooting it up to a high mark for what is assumed will be "quicker heat" as they think the occasion or the outside temperature demands, then fling open doors and windows to "cool off" the house later. That is an extravagant use of fuel.

The thermostat should never be readjusted every few hours. It is a highly sensitive instrument designed to respond automatically with precision to the most minute changes in home temperatures, and regulate the flow of heat into the house so that the temperatures are always uniform and adjusted to comfort demands. In short, the thermostat is the heart and brains of the gas heating plant, regulating the heat, controlling and ordering the fuel.

Save Heat When Airing Out

The temperature at which the average person is comfortable in winter, is about 70 degrees. That should be the reading on the dial of the thermostat. If at any time it is expedient to air a room, the thermostat should be turned down to 50 degrees until the airing is accomplished.

The universally popular fireplace is no mean thief of heat, for it steals innumerable fuel dollars. A fireplace should have a damper to the flue passage and this should be closed when the fireplace is not in use, else valuable heat will be drawn rapidly up through the flue.

When the central heating system employs radiators, the home-owner's wife usually invests in covers or enclosures. But these are chosen for appearance rather than for heating value. Some radiator enclosures with a grille top and bottom may increase the efficiency of a bare radiator by 5 per cent, while a simple shelf over the radiator may decrease the efficiency by as much as 10 to 35 per cent. Covers such as shelves of wood or marble, or boxes, slow down the circulation of the air and lower the efficiency of the radiator.

Correct Radiator Covers

The best type of radiator cover is that which is well vented, leaving ample space at the bottom for the cold air to enter, and at the top for the warm air to leave the radiator area. Color also is a factor, light paints being from 1 to 2 per cent better than dull black.

When radiators become air-locked, the heat cannot enter them. If the air-locked radiator is near the thermostat location, and the air near the thermostat is cooler than the rest of the house, the furnace will operate longer than is necessary, with a consequent excessive use of fuel.

Radiators should be inspected frequently during the heating season, for air-locked radiators are among the biggest thieves of heating dollars, and one of the worst causes of poor heat circulation. When air valves are defective, they should be replaced.

With hot water systems, it is important to see that the entire system is filled with water. Radiators should be vented frequently to expel the collected air.

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Commerce and Finance

September Exports Above 1938; Nine Months' Total Is Lower

Business and Industry

Court Rules Bondholders Get Priority

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government contention that reorganization plan for corporations under the Federal Bankruptcy Act should give precedence to the entire claim of bondholders before participation by stockholders was upheld in general by the Supreme Court.

The tribunal's views were made known in an opinion by Justice William O. Douglas which reversed a plan for reorganization of the Los Angeles Lumber Products Company, Ltd.

The Creditors' Priority

"We believe," Mr. Douglas said, "that to accord 'the creditor his full right of priority against the corporate assets' where the debtor is insolvent, the stockholder's participation must be based on a contribution in money or in money's worth, reasonably equivalent in view of all the circumstances to the participation of the stockholder."

No dissent was announced. Justice Butler did not take part.

Participating in the litigation as "friend of the court," Government attorneys had asked the tribunal for "a definitive judicial interpretation" of the standard by which plans of reorganization under federal laws are to be found "fair and equitable."

The Government also won a victory when the tribunal upheld the contention that companies which elect to list certain items as "development expenditures" rather than as depreciation in computing net income for tax purposes must also deduct the development expenditures when computing net income for the purpose of figuring percentage of depreciation (by Justice Douglas).

Affect $9,000,000 in Taxes

The Justice Department said the last decision would affect a hundred cases involving about $9,000,000 in taxes. It was returned in cases involving the Wilshire Oil Company of Los Angeles and the F. H. E. Oil Company of Fort Worth, Texas. The Treasury sought $73,532 income taxes for 1929 and 1930 from the Los Angeles company and $8,419 for 1932, from the Fort Worth concern.

The companies had deducted the expenses of developing new oil wells from the income on which they paid a tax, but not from the income on which they based depreciation.

They argued that Treasury practice under the revenue acts of 1921 and 1924 permitted net income from property to be computed without regard to development expenditures, that the phrase "net income . . . from the property" had thus acquired a definite meaning and that Congress intended it to have that meaning in later acts.

But the court held that "tax statutes and tax regulations never have been static" and that "experience, changing needs, changing philosophies inevitably produce constant change in each."

Huge RFC Issue Oversubscription

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of a huge oversubscription of the reconstruction Finance Corporation's offer of $250,000,000 worth of notes last week, the final allotments increased the size of the issue to $275,866,000..

Bids for the new 1 per cent notes, with which the RFC will pay off a $258,000,000 debt to the Treasury, totaled $3,618,674,000.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Defends Policy

© Bachrach

Benjamin F. Fairless
President of the United States Steel Corporation

Fairless Says Price Cuts Produce Little Effect on Demand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, expressed the opinion before the Monopoly Committee that a reduction of steel prices ordinarily has little or no stimulating effect on demand, providing a "fair" price was in effect before the cut.

He contended that this was largely true in the case of the major steel price reduction in the summer of 1938, although production increased materially after the cut. The 1938 reduction, he said, was chiefly a matter of reducing published prices to prices actually being paid, and therefore could have had little effect on demand.

The ruddy-cheeked, square-jawed steel executive made these comments when the committee questioned him as to why his company and the steel industry had not reduced published base prices when business took a "catastrophic" fall in the last half of 1937.

Mr. Fiarless replied that United States Steel acutally had made "substantial reductions" below published prices in dealing with individual customers as a "matter of bargaining.

"Our published price is the one we feel is fair," Mr. Fairless said, "and the one we want to get and feel we're entitled to. When we don't succeed, it's because competition won't permit. I don't know how we could operate our business on a daily fluctuating base price."

General Motors To Be $1.25 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation swelled the large total of year-end dividends with a payment of $1.25 a share on the common stock, involving a distribution of more than $53,600,000.

For the first three quarters the company paid 75 cents in each period on the junior shares.

Motivating the more generous distribution were the company's large rise in profits in the September quarter and the first nine months and substantial improvement in car sales this year.

Results of the September quarter, reported several days ago, included a balance for General Motors common stock equal to 15 cents a share compared with 7 cents a share earned in the third quarter last year. For the nine months balance for the common stock was equal to $2.39 a share compared with 73 cents a share in the first nine months last year.

A sharp gain in demand for the company's cars was reflected in the monthly sales figures recently released. September sales to consumers totaled 56,789 units compared with 40,796 in September, 1938. For the nine months sales to consumers totaled 935,401 units against 682,599 in the like period last year.

The dividend is payable Dec. 12 to stock of record Nov. 16. Total payments for this year on the common stock will amount to $3.50 a share compared with $1.50 in 1938.

Mexican Oil Output

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government controlled oil administration announced it had sold in the world market the output at least until August, 1940, of the Poza Rica field, the country's principal producing area. The announcement did not specify quantities or the buyers.

An Important Announcement

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Neutrals Seen Purchasing In U. S. for Reich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Government figures indicated today that Germany's neutral neighbors may have run millions of dollars worth of American goods past the Allied blockade to the Reich in the first month of the war.

Officials declined to discuss the possibility, but the Commerce Department published figures showing that although Germany obtained scarcely anything from the United States in September, her neutral neighbors greatly stepped up their purchases here.

Germany's Purchases

In September, 1938, for instance, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland together bought $34,611,000 from the United States. Of that total, $12,675,000 was bought by Germany alone.

This September, Germany's purchases fell off to $607,000, but the American purchases of the middle European group totaled $33,460,000—virtually the same as last year.

Neutrals shopped for Germany in the World War, with the result that England and France started rationing them in an attempt to limit their imports to quantities they needed only for themselves.

At least part of the September increase in exports to European neutrals was caused by the disruption of their normal purchases from England, France and Germany. Sweden bought $3,628,000 in American goods in September, 1938, against $8,695,000 in September this year; Norway jumped $1,665,000 to $4,397,000; the Netherlands from $6,663,000 to $9,916,000; Denmark from $1,371,000 to $2,674,000; Belgium from $4,467,000 to $5,554,000; Switzerland from $729,000 to $1,617,000.

If Germany sent other countries shopping here in September, the figures indicate that Italy and Russia probably were not so employed. Italy's imports from the United States increased only from $4,158,000 in September, 1938, to $4,834,000 this September, while Russia's imports fell from $5,595,000 to $1,785,000. Spain's imports gained, but this was believed due to the fact that Spain is now rebuilding its war wreckage.

France and England, importing directly from the United States, increased their purchases here. France bought $11,235,000 worth of American goods in September, 1938, and $12,132,000 in September, 1939. England boosted its purchases from $49,301,000 to $60,339,000.

American exports to all countries in September totaled $288,573,000 against $246,335,000 in September, 1938. For the first nine months of 1939 they totaled $2,184,894,000 against $2,295,447,000 for the comparable period last year Imports in September were $181,461,000.

September exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1938	1039
Total	$246,335,000	$288,573,000
North America	57,902,000	82,281,000
Canada	36,194,000	52,156,000
Mexico	4,465,000	5,781,000
South America	22,755,000	25,401,000
Europe	112,681,000	121,301,000
Belgium	4,467,000	5,554,000
France	11,235,000	12,132,000
Germany	12,675,000	607,000
Netherlands	6,663,000	9,916,000
Un. Kingdom	49,301,000	60,339,000
Russia	5,595,000	1,785,000
Italy	4,158,000	4,834,000
Asia	38,368,000	43,210,000
Philippines	7,071,000	7,881,000
China	1,326,000	2,712,000
Japan	19,806,000	19,347,000
Oceania	6,738,000	7,422,000
Africa	7,891,000	8,959,000
September imports were:		
Total	$167,582,000	$181,461,000
North America	41,965,000	53,887,000
Canada	23,381,000	33,125,000
Mexico	2,440,000	3,460,000
South America	22,696,000	22,206,000
Europe	52,239,000	41,516,000
Belgium	4,023,000	4,323,000
France	5,395,000	3,851,000
Germany	5,801,000	1,815,000
Netherlands	5,081,000	4,650,000
Un. Kingdom	10,451,000	10,967,000
Russia	2,927,000	2,530,000
Italy	3,170,000	2,401,000
Asia	45,396,000	58,183,000
Philippines	7,430,000	6,990,000
China	3,766,000	4,534,000
Japan	11,839,000	19,520,000
Oceania	1,496,000	2,327,000
Africa	3,799,000	3,341,000

New Financing Is Well Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities increased during the week ended Nov. 2 to $11,806,500 from $8,541,297 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The proportion of new capital financing continued high, 67 per cent of the total representing a demand for new money rather than refunding of existing debt.

The volume, however, still failed to approach the level of activity prevailing in the weeks preceding the war.

Comparison of the week's offerings follows:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$11,806,500	$41,342,348
Municipal	7,563,000	39,657,100
Railroad	3,225,000	
Miscellaneous	190,000	1,063,000
Stock	828,500	622,248

Petition ICC to Study Rubber Tire Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Seven organizations representing more than 3,000 motor carriers in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general investigation of freight rates on rubber tires and related articles.

The petitioners said substantial reductions already had been made or proposed by the railroads. They added their belief that "any downward revision of rail rates will cause corresponding readjustment in rates of competing motor carriers, if they wish to retain their fair share of traffic."

They urged an investigation to include rates of all forms of transportation subject to ICC regulation.

Hull Aid Rebukes Clamorers As Reciprocal Trade Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Sixty per cent of the United States' trade with the outside world will be enlisted under the crusading banner of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements system, when the newest treaty with Venezuela comes into provisional effect on Dec. 16.

At the same time, the new Assistant Secretary of State in charge of these agreements, Henry F. Grady, declared that the United States had only scratched the surface of the large scale possibilities under this agreement system, and scored the lobbies of "only remotely affected" American industries for standing in the way of this enlargement.

The Grady statement came in an address before a meeting of the California State Society here, and served to show unmistakably how fettered the leaders of the trade agreement system feel at the painfully slow progress which is the best they can make.

Clamor of Protest

He said:

"The idea persists that we can sell and not buy. We envision increased markets for our products in the Latin American countries; in fact there are those who confidently expect full compensation there for our trade losses in Europe; but when the Administration seeks to increase our trade with the countries to the south of us in the only practical way that it can be done, through reciprocity, and announces that it proposes to negotiate trade agreements for this purpose, a clamor of protest arises from this special-interest lobby or that, all crying that this or that article must not be touched by any concessions to facilitate imports, even when only remotely and indirectly competitive products are concerned and irrespective of the care with which concessions are formulated for safeguarding our own producers."

In closing, Mr. Grady declared: "If we do not want to get trade by trading and do not wish to lower barriers to facilitate trading, let's stop talking about the glorious possibilities of trade increases in the Western Hemisphere."

The new trade pact with Venezuela, meanwhile, included new concessions for American exports to that country which affected, together with earlier concessions still in force, about 36 per cent of the $52,000,000 of American sales in that market. The most significant concession in return was the American excise rate on imported petroleum by half, from one-half cent a gallon to one-quarter cent, on all petroleum up to a maximum of 5 per cent of all domestic American production.

Favored Nation Clause

Under the so-called most favored nation clause, standard in all the Hull trade pacts, this advantage automatically extends to other nations so that Mexico, or anyone else, may share in the lowered duty up to the specified point. Presumably imports of crude oil will be allowed freely in any given year at the new low rate until the 5 per cent quota is reached—or 58,251,000 barrels in a country which in 1938 produced 1,165,000,000 barrels and hitherto has imported only 34,569,000 barrels on an average; and thereafter everyone will have to pay the full rate.

Two points are made at the State Department in support of this concession affecting the chief exported product of Venezuela. The United States has been endeavoring to conserve its oil resources but still produces 60 per cent of world production although it has only an estimated 50 per cent of known world oil reserves. Thus an enlarged import is not considered amiss.

Moreover the Venezuela crude is exceptionally heavy, containing more asphalt and suitable for direct consumption as crude whereas the bulk of American petroleum, the department's experts said, contains the qualities more suitable for lubricants and gasoline—the refined products of oil.

The duty on wheat flour, this country's principal food product export to Venezuela, is reduced from 12½ to 7½ cents per gross kilo. Substantial reductions are also allowed on canned fish, hog lard, fresh and canned fruits and canned vegetables, confectionery, crackers, silk hosiery and silk corsets, cigarettes, sawn timber and rough lumber, furniture, writing paper, lanterns, machinery parts, pharmaceutical specialties and products, paints and some other articles.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Cotton—Cessation of cotton shipments from Argentina to Germany since the beginning of the European war is a matter of great concern to local cotton exporters. During the last two years Germany has been the outstanding foreign buyer of Argentina's raw cotton. Official stastistics covering the first nine months of this year show that out of total Argentine cotton exports in that period, of 16,934 metric tons, Germany accounted for 12,850, or more than 75 per cent.

Argentine Rubber—The market for imported rubber products in Argentina amounts to 2,000 long tons a year, although an average of 8,500 tons of crude rubber is used annually by Argentine manufacturers. The United Kingdom has been the chief source of imports, followed by the United States, Canada, Germany, France, and Italy, the German trade in 1938 with Argentina being valued at $203,000.

Brazilian Cotton—The Brazilian Government is considering steps to limit the production of the local cotton textile industry. After a study of conditions, the Technical Council of Economy and Finance has recommended to the President a series of measures to alleviate the effects of overproduction.

Brazilian Orders Unfilled—An increase in demand in Brazil for products of United States origin is expected if the stoppage of imports from European sources be prolonged by the war. Large numbers of local distributors of German, Brazilian, and other nationalities are applying for American representations to replace lines of merchandise which they believe will not be forthcoming from Europe during the war. Many millions of dollars of orders placed by Brazil in the now belligerent countries have not yet been filled.

Peruvian Cotton—Peru's cotton export trade has registered an appreciable advance during the current year. Foreign shipments of cotton during the January-July period totaled 44,847 metric tons, compared with 36,346 metric tons in the like period of 1938, an increase of about 25 per cent. With the exception of the United Kingdom, increases were registered during the 1939 period to all countries.

Chemicals to Latin America—The United Kingdom has made considerable progress as a supplier of chemicals and related products to Latin American countries in recent years, particularly to the Republics of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. In 1938 shipments of such products from the United Kingdom to Latin American countries were valued at about $9,300,000, which was slightly less than the value of such shipments from France to these areas and compares with Germany's share of about $30,000,000.

Bolivian Labor Law—Under the terms of a recent Presidential decree, the number of foreign employees which an enterprise or establishment operating in Bolivia may employ is limited to 15 per cent of the total personnel. The promulgation of this law was a result of the gradual industrialization of the country and the constant expansion of its economy which tended to complicate relations between employers and employees.

Rubber for Uruguay—While there are possibilities in Uruguay for an increase in American export trade in rubber goods, the importance of that country as a market is limited, since only $245,196 worth of rubber goods were exported to that country by Germany, the United States, and Canada in 1938.

Venezuelan Coffee—The war in Europe may result in placing Venezuela's coffee industry in a difficult position. Since 1934 a steadily increasing proportion of Venezuelan coffee exports have been consigned to Germany, with shipments to the United States appreciably declining. Out of 338,531 bags (of 132 pounds each) exported from Venezuela in the first half of this year, shipments to Germany amounted to 213,280 bags, or about 63 per cent of the total. During the 1939 half-year period the United States absorbed 58,126 bags, or 17.17 per cent of the total.

Farming in Colombia—Colombia is taking steps to assist local farm and stock interests by assuring them equipment and supplies at cost. There is a plan which would sell to farmers and livestock raisers without profit agricultural implements, tools, seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, draft animals, and other items required for the cultivation and improvement of agricultural livestock products.

Bata Co. in Chile—The Czechoslovak firm of Bata has received the consent of the Government of Chile to manufacture rubber goods in that country. It was the original purpose of the Bata company to establish a shoe factory in Chile and shoe machinery had been shipped to Valparaiso for this purpose. However, the project was opposed by local shoe producers and by Chilean Labor organizations. Because of these difficulties the Bata Company turned its attention to the possibilities of rubber manufacture, in which field little opposition existed.

Insuring Crops Puts Uncle Sam Into the 'Red'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Uncle Sam went into the "red" in his first effort to insure American farmers against crop losses from drought, floods, hail, insects and other natural causes.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which last year inaugurated a nationwide program of crop insurance for wheat, reported that it had paid indemnities in excess of its premium collections from insuring farmers.

Government policies were taken out by 165,551 farmers on their 1939 crop. They paid 6,769,120 bushels of wheat as premiums. About a fourth of the policy holders, or 42,420, reported crop losses and received indemnities totaling 9,461,730 bushels.

Thus the Government insurance corporation's losses amounted to 2,691,610 bushels of grain, or a cash equivalent of about $1,885,000 at current prices. The losses were taken from a $20,000,000 capital stock with which Congress invested the agency.

Leroy K. Smith, manager of the corporation, said that indemnities exceeded premiums because the 1939 wheat yield in 31 major wheat states was 10 per cent below average. Crop losses were particularly extensive and severe, he said, in five states with the largest acreage insured—Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and South Dakota.

In theory, the insurance program is designed to make premiums and indemnities balance. Mr. Smith said, however, that fluctuations in each could be expected from year to year.

Farmers may obtain policies insuring them either 50 per cent or 75 per cent of normal yields. Premiums are based on a certain quantity of wheat per acre insured.

Plans are being made, farm officials said, to have Congress extend the insurance program to cotton and corn. Officials estimate that twice as many wheat farmers will have policies on next year's wheat crop as this year.

Way for Employment Of Textile Learners Opened at 25c Hour

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration has opened the way for the employment of learners by the textile industry at a minimum wage rate of 25 cents an hour for a period of six weeks.

The effective minimum wage rate for the industry is 32½ cents an hour. This became effective Oct. 24.

In relaxing the 32½-cent minimum for learners, the Administration limited the number of any one textile manufacturer may employ to 3 per cent of the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers on the pay roll.

The ruling, sought by the Cotton Textile Institute and other textile manufacturing interests, provides that any person objecting to the finding may petition for a review by the Wage-Hour Administrator within 15 days.

Wage-hour officials made exceptions for two small branches of the textile industry which manufacture curtains and tufted bedspreads.

In these two branches, the Wage-Hour Administration ruled that learners up to 5 per cent of the total number of skilled and semi-skilled workers may be employed for periods ranging from 8 to 16 weeks.

Engineering Awards 4 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavy engineering construction awards for October, totaling $245,062,000, topped the previous month by 17 per cent and October, 1938, by 4 per cent, Engineering News-Record reported.

The October gains were entirely accounted for by increased private awards, the weekly average of $26,932,000 being the highest since June, 1937.

Industrial building, more than double the September total and nearly four times greater than October, 1938, made up most of the increase in the private group. Value of awards for the three comparable months (4 weeks in each) were:

	Oct., 1939	Oct. 1938
Private	$107,727,000	$58,026,000
Public	137,335,000	177,872,000
Total	$245,062,000	$235,898,000

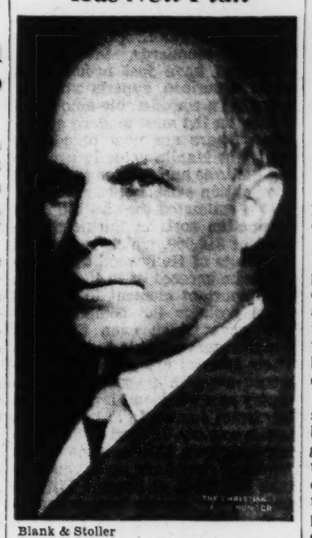
McKesson & Robbins Earns Sharp Rise in Quarter Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., drug firm, were reported by William J. Wardell, trustee.

"Net profit of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. and consolidated subsidiary companies for the quarter ended September 30, 1939 was $899,397 after federal income taxes," Mr. Wardell said. "The 1939 profit," he added, "did not include any provision for interest and amortization charges on the company's 20-year 5½ per cent convertible debentures and is subject to year-end adjustments.

"In the corresponding period of 1938,55 he said, "the company earned $279,987 after provision for Federal income taxes and interest and amortization charges on outstanding debentures. The income figure for 1938 was after reconstruction so as to eliminate fictitious sales and profits in the crude drug department."

Has New Plan



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C. W. Kellogg
President of the Edison Electric Institute

New Wartime Rate Schedule Is Urged For the Utilities

MILWAUKEE (AP)—A wartime rate schedule for utilities, fluctuating automatically according to changing cost conditions, is advocated by C. W. Kellogg of New York, President of the Edison Electric Institute, national trade organization of the electrical industry.

Mr. Kellogg submitted the plan to the electric section of the Wisconsin Utilities Association in its annual banquet meeting, attended by 500.

Mr. Kellogg said the rate changes would be worked out in advance to save long and costly hearings in war time. They would, he said, assure continuous and reliable service to industry, home and farm. He added:

"With four benchmarks (fuel, pay roll, taxes and retirement appropriations) in unit cost established, and the percentage of the gross earnings represented by each similarly agreed upon, it should be possible to agree beforehand between the commissions and utilities on the extent which rates should be raised or lowered to correspond with variations from the four benchmark levels."

He advised that rates be determined once every six months. He declared that a similar plan was used in France during the first world war. He also cited statistics showing coal costs increased 172 per cent in this country during the world war.

Bank Loans Rise In Nov. 1 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board reported another gain in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks.

Banks in 101 leading cities increased these types of loans $18,000,000 to a total of $4,310,000 in the week ended Nov. 1. This made a net increase of $398,000,000 in business loans in 11 weeks, during which the banks reported 10 increases and one decrease.

Simplified Tax Plan Urged On U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—Professor Fred Rogers Fairchild of Yale University urged the Treasury to simplify individual and corporate income taxes.

In an informal hearing before Undersecretary John W. Hanes, the professor, who appeared on behalf of the Connecticut Bankers Association, said that income tax rates were already "beyond what the traffic will bear" and that the budget could be balanced only by cutting expenditures.

Therefore, he said, the tax laws should be simplified to make their burden as easy as possible. He suggested eventual abandonment of the capital gain and loss provisions of the income tax, restoration of the former right of affiliated corporations to make consolidated income returns, liberalization of the carry-over provisions for business losses, eventual repeal of the capital stock and excess profits taxes, liberalization of the earned income credit (now 10 per cent) for individuals, and repeal of the income tax on dividends received by one corporation from another corporation which has already paid a tax on the income from which the dividend was paid.

Speaking of deficits in the last 10 years, Professor Fairchild said, "this situation is fraught with alarming possibilities—of inflation, repudiation and financial collapse—and it has engendered a state of uncertainty and fear which is checking investment and business activity and so delaying the return of economic prosperity."

It was agreed informally at the last regular session of Congress that the tax laws would be overhauled in 1940.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said he thought many members would be unwilling to undertake passage of a broad revenue measure in an election year. Senator Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado was of the same opinion.

Montgomery Ward Has Record Sales

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported sales during October totaled $54,944,556, an increase of 17.7 per cent over a year ago and the highest for the month in the company's history.

The company also reported an all-time record for the nine months ended October 31, sales for the period aggregating $358,050,867, or an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding period in 1938.

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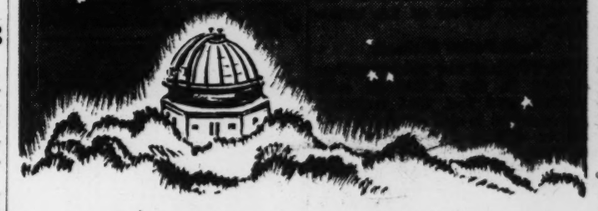

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Philippine Films Hastening Spread of National Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—An interesting development that is destined to hasten the spread of a true national culture in the Philippines is the recently organized motion picture industry here.

After a trial and error period characterized by frequent setbacks and disappointments, this industry is now well established. Motion pictures made in the Filipino-owned studios of Manila are finding great favor with audiences throughout the archipelago, and it has now been found that films made at considerable expense will more than pay their way despite the comparatively low admission prices that prevail in rural areas.

Motion picture makes of Manila have a potential audience of some 15,000,000 people, and the popularity of American pictures has prepared a welcome for the local product.

Leading Filipino educators are of the opinion that the motion pictures will go a long way toward familiarizing people in the outlying districts with Tagalog, an important dialect, but one with which all Filipinos are not familiar. This does not mean, however, that there is any important movement to reduce the popularity of English and Spanish, the two Western languages which are very generally used and understood throughout the Philippines.

Interested in U. S. Culture

Filipinos are too avidly interested in United States newspapers, magazines, and books to ignore the English language and it is doubtful if it will ever be replaced in the realm of higher education. Likewise most Filipinos do not feel that the spread of their national culture will interfere with what they proudly refer to as their Americanism.

In the motion picture, as in everything else, the tendency is to complement rather than lessen American influences, for the 40-year-old cultural tie between the two countries is very soundly established.

The Filipinos still want to see American films, a fact which finds ample testimony in the huge cinema palaces of Manila, many of which are comparable to those in big cities in the United States. But the people nevertheless, take great pride in the locally produced product. Premier showings in the capital are attended by huge crowds, while people in the provinces anxiously await new films. It is estimated that the archipelago now has about 250 motion picture theaters, all of which have sound equipment.

Films Artistic

The Philippine films provide wholesome entertainment and not a few are genuinely artistic. The opinion among public leaders that only the best influences should prevail in the cinema is being impressed on producers.

Filipinos demand a plenitude of music in their films and usually this is satisfied by including island melody with the use of a bamboo symphony orchestra quite frequently.

Romantic themes are often used, but happy endings prevail. A favorite plot involves the victorious struggle of the hard-working, virtuous young man against the typical city playboy in a five-reel contest for the hand of the leading lady.

The stories are generally written by Philippine writers, although one American woman in Manila has contributed several scripts.

There is enough motion picture material in the Philippines to keep idustry going for at least a generation, for the islands are rich in history especially with regard to the periods of Spanish and American occupation. Some enterprising directors are even toying with the idea of going back to the legendary periods of Philippine history. It is thought that Hollywood "trick" photography might be neatly applied to portray the aptitude for magic displayed by some of the pre-historic figures of the archipelago.

Seek Better Methods

The Filipinos are not altogether wanting in the virtue of self-criticism and feel that technical improvement is still needed in the motion picture industry despite considerable gains the past few months. Not content with the fact that they are making the best pictures in the Far East according to Western standards, the Manila producers have just brought out some American experts and are spending a considerable amount of money on the most modern equipment. There are now nine companies in Manila actually producing pictures and a strong spirit of competition exists between them.

It is estimated that a Philippine production costs in the neighborhood of $10,000, which is small in the usage of Hollywood but nothing to be sneezed at in the Orient. An important element in keeping down costs is the comparatively low wage which even the most popular stars are able to command. Their salaries are generally commensurate with the scale of the industry as a whole but large enough to attract some of the best talent in the country. Instead of developing their own ability, some of the feminine stars have made the mistake of trying to become Filipino imitations of certain famous American actresses. A few of the more promising ones, however, are emerging as true screen personalities.

Admittedly the industry is in its infancy but many Filipinos think that in the next few years it can prove to be increasingly constructive.

Many Filipinos, doubtful as to whether or not they wish to sever ties with the United States completely in 1946, are nevertheless proud of anything that tends to indicate a growing national conscience. In this new nationalism they want to combine the best of what America has given them in the way of education and the democratic ideal with their older heritage.

New Motors Add To U. S. Air Lead

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four of the world's most powerful electric motors soon will give America a new claim to supremacy in the air.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics announced Nov. 7 that it had issued bids for 27,000 h.p. motors to be used in making new high-speed and high-performance tests at its laboratories in Langley Field, Va., and its new laboratory being built at Moffet Field, Calif.

The largest motor now in use in the Committee's aircraft research at Langley Field is the huge 8,000 h.p. fan in the high-speed wind tunnel, which blows more than 500 miles an hour, or about three times the greatest air speed ever measured in a violent hurricane.

Another 8,000 h.p. motor is in use in the Committee's new pressure wind tunnel, in which the effects of wind flowing over an airplane fuselage or wing can be doubled by increasing the air pressure

Last summer Congress authorized the expenditure of up to $10,000,000 for construction of the Moffet Field laboratory and appropriated $1,890,980 to begin construction and to purchase equipment.

"America is still supreme in the air, as shown by the fact that many foreign nations are clamoring for American planes," engineers of the Committee declared. "But the only way in which she can maintain that superiority is through fundamental research on the problems of flight."

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ENGLAND

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I			D	E	N		M	A	R	Y		S
N		B	O	W		G	A	M	E		P	S
G	E	E		S	H	R	U	B		D	O	E
P	A	L	M		E	E	L		L	Y	N	X
I	T		A	M	A	Y		T	O	E	S	
N		Q	U	I	D		L	O	G	S		I
	G	U	L	L		M	A	R	A		A	C
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Y	E	A	T	S		E	N	G	L	A	N	D

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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

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REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
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ALWAYS
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REGISTERED
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Wallsend Coal	50/-
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683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Brown Bear Finds A Playmate

A Story for Children

Little Brown Bear sat on the doorstep of his little red house, thinking how happy he would be if he had a bear for a playmate.

To be sure Brownie the Mother Hen and her chicks in the farmyard and Tippy the Cat and her four kittens in the barn were very friendly, but they couldn't swing in the big swing under the tall elm, nor play in the sand box, nor sit on the other end of the seesaw which Father Bear had made.

"I will go for a walk in Shady Wood and perhaps I can find a playmate," said the little bear. So he started off.

The first animal he met was Mrs. Squirrel, who was busily sweeping her house with her long bushy tail.

"Do you know where I can find a bear for a playmate?" Brown Bear asked politely.

" A bear? A bear?" cried Mrs. Squirrel. "Please stir the acorn pudding on my kitchen fire for a minute, and I will see what I can do for you." She went to a shelf and took down the big book which told where the different animals were living in Shady Wood. When she found the page marked Bear Village, she gave her little visitor directions for finding the spot. He thanked her and hurried away.

At the end of the wood near a hollow tree, Brown Bear saw a little black bear his own size.

"Good morning, Little Black Bear," said Little Brown Bear. "Please ask your mother if you may come to my house and play with me, because I do not have any playmate."

"I should like to play with you, but I don't have to ask my mother because I haven't any mother or father. I live all by myself in this hollow tree," Black Bear answered. So the two little friends clasped paws and raced as fast as their legs would go to the little red house beyond Shady Wood.

All afternoon, two happy little playmates took turns in the big swing, made sand pies, and whistled merrily as they teetered on the seesaw. For supper Mother Bear had big bowls of bean soup, biscuits and honey, and fresh sugar cookies and milk.

When it began to grow dark, Little Brown Bear thought of the cold hollow tree in the woods where Black Bear lived, and then of his own kind Father and Mother Bear, and his snug little bed upstairs. He ran over to Mother Bear's chair and whispered in her ear. She smiled and nodded and whispered in Father Bear's ear.

Then Father Bear said to Little Black Bear, "How would you like to live with us all the time and play with Little Brown Bear every day?"

Little Black Bear clapped his paws together happily, jumped into Mother Bear's lap and said, "I will be the best bear in the whole world if I can stay with you always and be your own little bear and Little Brown Bear's playmate."

Then Mother Bear and two sleepy little bears went upstairs, and soon both were tucked into Little Brown Bear's white bed.

Late that night when friendly Mr. Moon peeked in and saw two bears asleep in bed, he smiled and said, "How glad I am that Little Brown Bear has really found a playmate."

A Word a Day

Ideology

Example: "The British Government, and every other, is well aware that Americans already abhor many of the methods and much of the *ideology* represented by Naziism" (Extract from editorial, The Christian Science Monitor).

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above:

subterfuge	queerness
diplomacy	peculiarity
theorizing	idiocy

Pronunciation: Preferably *idd-e-oll'-o-jih* (i's short, *e* quick-long as in create, first *o* short, second as in obey; secondary accent on first syllable), although the word is not infrequently sounded with first *i* long.

Derivation and definition: This word is, of course, related to "idea," derived from the Greek *eidea*, which signifies the form or image of an object, from *eideo*, "to see"—that is, the thing seen in the mind. In fact, when "idea" was first incorporated into English it was applied to an image or picture recalled by memory. However, it later took on the meaning of "any object of the mind existing in thought; a formulated thought or opinion; whatever is known or believed about any object; a conception or standard of perfection, or an ideal."

"Ideology," however, is a comparatively modern word; and it has been applied to "a systematic scheme of ideas about life; manner or content of thinking characteristic of an individual or class or nation"; and the word sometimes connotes visionary speculation or idle theorizing.

A Bit of Old China

Monitor Camera Club from William Wallace Porter, New York

A Chinese woman snapped near Hong Kong

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Speaking about an irresistible force meeting an immovable object, it is when one insurance man tries to sell an indemnity to another insurance salesman.

Boston Herald: "It's the women on foot who buy the merchandise," insists a traffic analyst. And mighty lucky, too, we think! Hm-m! We dislike even to think of them milling around a bargain counter in automobiles.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Some think inanimate things are guileless, but they're not. Take a raincoat, for instance. Have you ever noticed how craftily it manages to be at home when it rains while its owner is downtown?

A Verse for Today . . .

GOD is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Ps. 46:1.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Aluminum Is Mined or Made?

The ancient Romans gave aluminum its name, calling certain salts found in volcanic regions alumen. In Europe it is more generally called "aluminium," which makes the name correspond to that of sodium and potassium.

Aluminum is a metallic element, but is not found in nature in the form of metal, but principally in the form of oxides and silicates. Aluminum is present in, or combines to form, a wide variety of substances, ranging through common rocks and clay and masses of cryolite or "ice-stone" found in Greenland, to the gems such as ruby, garnet, sapphire, and topaz.

Locked firmly in its chemical compounds in which it occurs in nature, aluminum is the most abundant metal on earth. It is estimated to form about 8 per cent of the earth's crust, an amount exceeded only by oxygen and silicon.

The metallurgy of iron, copper, and lead dates back to early antiquity. Aluminum, however, was first isolated as a metal in 1825, and its commercial manufacture did not begin until the last decade of the century.

Today practically all aluminum is made by the action of a powerful electric current on its compounds. The ore used is bauxite, an aluminum hydroxide. The bauxite is first purified of the oxides of iron, silicon, titanium,

ALUMINUM RIDES THE SKYWAYS

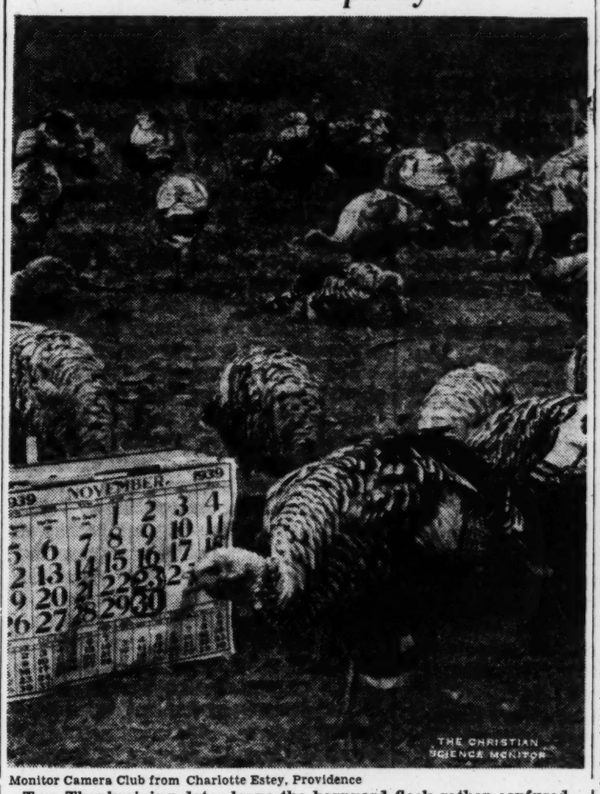
etc., which are present in the ore. The ore is then practically pure aluminum oxide.

The making of aluminum by the use of electricity is based on two facts: First, that cryolite (sodium-aluminum fluoride) dissolves alumina (aluminum oxide); and, second, that alumina dissolved in cryolite can be broken down into metallic aluminum and oxygen gas by the passage of an electric current.

Aluminum and its alloys have hundreds of widely diverse uses because it combines lightness with strength and because it does not oxidize and tarnish when exposed to the air. While perhaps its most familiar use is in the making of pots and pans, the greatest annual percentage of aluminum is consumed by the transportation industry, on the land, in the air, and on the sea. Some planes have as much as 90 per cent of the total weight of the ship made up of aluminum and its alloys.

W. P. Keasbey

Double Jeopardy



Monitor Camera Club from Charlotte Estey, Providence

Two Thanksgiving dates leave the barnyard flock rather confused

In Lighter Vein

Remote Control

"That umbrella you lent me? I have lent it to a friend."

"That is very awkward. The man who lent it to my friend tells him that the owner wants it."

Of Course

Young Man (entering jewelry store): "I, er, um, say, ah—"

Jeweler (to clerk)—"Bring me that tray of engagement rings."—Wall Street Journal.

General Misunderstanding

Friend: "I suppose when the earl visited you he brought his coronet along?"

Mrs. Woodbee Swelle: "No, no, my dear—the earl plays the violin."—Revere Budget.

Due for It

Boarder: "Hey, I found a nickel in my hash!"

Landlady: "Yes, I put it there. You've been complaining about the lack of change in your meals."—Grit.

Patient

Visitor: "And why can't you walk down to the subway station with me?"

Little Boy: "I can't because we're going to eat as soon as you go."

Daily Quotation

IT'S faith in something and enthusiasm for something that makes a life worth looking at.
—O. W. HOLMES

Parliamentary Practice

Receiving Board Opinion

Question: (a) Is it in accord with the "ethics" of parliamentary procedure for the chairman of a board to inform the corporate body, without being requested to do so, what the opinion of the board is regarding a question which is being considered by the corporate body and just before the vote is taken? It would seem that such action would tend to unduly influence the voters, and that while the individual member of a board has as much right as any other member to present his individual views on a pending question, he should not offer what purports to be the views of the board, in his capacity as board member, unless requested to do so by the corporate body.

(b) Even in presenting reports, would it not be preferable for the board to present the question for consideration without recommending action? If this is so, should not committees making reports to the corporate body use similar phraseology?

Answer: The answer to both (a) and (b) is No. But it is necessary to deal with them in reverse order in order to explain why, considering first the question about reports in (b).

The act of establishing a board or standing committee, as in the appointment of a special committee, implies the delegation to it of certain duties. In the discharge of those duties, the board or committee may reach a conclusion as to the desirability of certain action by the main body. This it presents in the form of a report. Since the board is charged with general administration of affairs under the main body, its recommendations may relate to almost any business proper to the organization.

The report of a committee is limited to the work with which it is charged. The report of a subgroup, if it includes recommendations, should close with resolutions to carry them out. The adoption of the report, adopts the resolutions. If a report does not contain resolutions but simply recommendations, a motion should be made to adopt the recommendations if it is desired to get the decision of the main body on them. It should be remembered, however, that while a board or committee may prepare and offer a report with recommendations, the body is under no requirement to receive it unless it has previously referred the question to the sub-group for recommendation and the time designated for the report has arrived. This will help to make clear the negative answer to question (a).

No member of a group has a right to speak for it unless authorized by the group to do so. When it is authorized by the board or committee, the statement of opinion of the group, as in the query, is equivalent to a report, and may elect to receive it or not. In the case described, which is evidently one in which the pending question was introduced from the floor, the chairman of the board may, if authorized by the board, state that the board has formed an opinion, and ask if the members wish to hear it. Or some member of the body may inquire if the board has an opinion. In either case, if objection is made, the report of opinion should not be allowed unless a motion is adopted to receive it.

Ordinarily, the absence of objection from the floor when the chairman of the board volunteers such information, or when request is made for it, is equivalent to granting permission by general consent to present the report.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor System Gasoline

(St. Ignace Republican-News)

Bois Blanc Island, Mich.

According to Arthur Betts of Bois Blanc Island the "honor system" in connection with his gasoline station has really worked in his filling station business.

When Mr. Betts leaves his filling station at Bois Blanc he leaves a measuring can with a notebook. Honor system motorists help themselves and write down what they owe.

"No one yet has taken gas without paying for it later," Betts explains.

County Clerk Robert Daly, who is well acquainted with Betts, says that this is a fact. Mr. Daly says that Betts gets his gasoline in five gallon cans and leaves them handy in the station day and night.

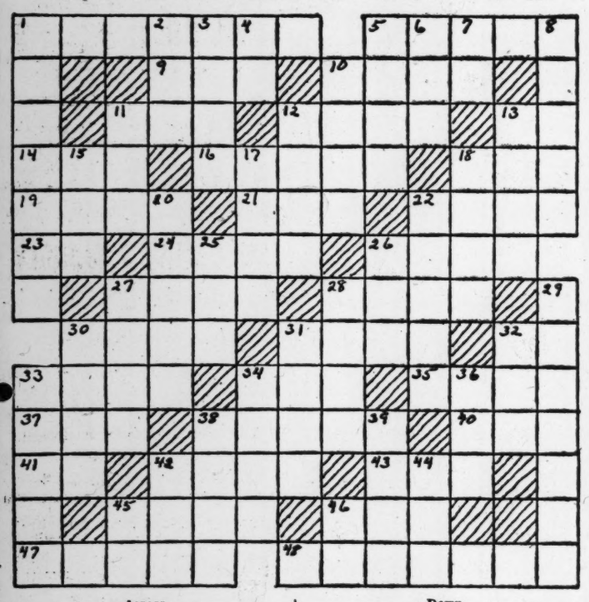
Nothing is under lock and key. It is a general practice on Bois Blanc for a motorist to fill up his car with gas and oil, mark down the total taken, and pay up some time later when Mr. Betts is at the station.

Leisure

The advantage of leisure is mainly that we have the power of choosing our own work; not certainly that it confers any privilege of idleness.—Sir John Lubbock.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is President of U. S. S. R?
5—What is a long rope used to lead or guide a horse in training?
9—Where is Fredericia (abbr.)?
10—What is name of sister of George VI of Great Britain?
11—What is used in playing instrument of the violin class?
12—Yingt-et-un is a lily, stew, or game—which?
13—Psalm (abbr.).
14—Oxen will turn to left at what command?
16—Would majo be a shrub, whale, or salad?
18—Female of deer is what?
19—If a bungalow is a house, what is a bangalow?
21—What fish is of serpentine form?
22—A bobcat is what?
23—In speaking of Biblical Haphraim, what pronoun would you use?
24—What is name of a commune of Belgium?
26—What are the digits of the foot?
27—Something given by one side in a barter or exchange is called what?
28—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace was constructed of what?
30—What bird feeds on fish?
31—What name did Naomi claim?
32—Symbol for actinium is what?
33—What city of Pennsylvania is on lake of same name?
34—John ——— is a name given to the speckled hyind.
35—What do you call forward end of an aircraft?
37—One circuit around a race track is what?
38—What poet was son of an Ayrshire farmer?
40—What is name of a river of Sweden?
41—Engineer of Mines (abbr.).
42—In football, what is a transfer of ball to another player of one's side?
43—In what State is Tell City (abbr.)?
45—What noise does a serpent make?
46—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
47—What Irish poet won Nobel Prize for literature in 1923?
48—Where is South Shields?

Down

1—In bowling, the head pin is called what?
2—What is name of an international language?
3—What would you get from the Havas agency?
4—Within.
5—What animal followed Mary?
6—Native metal is what?
7—If you entered the Holland Tunnel at Jersey City, where would you come out (abbr.)?
8—What is name of a county of England?
10—What is a heavy hammer used to drive wedges or piles?
11—What was name of a Babylonian deity?
12—You blend black and white to get what color?
13—What coloratura soprano is married to a radio orchestra conductor?
15—Would you sew, pet, or eat fondue?
17—What is the source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream?
18—Seeds of annatto tree yield what (pl.)?
20—What is name of a river of Chile?
22—What is a city of northern Utah?
25—One thousand.
26—What do you call a high, craggy hill?
27—A witty sally is what?
28—What is a brass or copper sieve of fine texture?
29—Where is Akureyri?
30—What is a unit of mass and weight in the metric system?
31—Martians would dwell where?
32—What is Al Jolson's real given name?
33—What poem is often a lament?
34—What name is applied to a cat, hare, or skunk?
36—Not paired with another.
38—What is lowest part in music?
39—Performers in "Le Coq d'Or" do what?
42—What river of California flows to Sacramento River?
44—What do you call the male nilgai?
45—What is an exclamation of surprise?
46—Article.

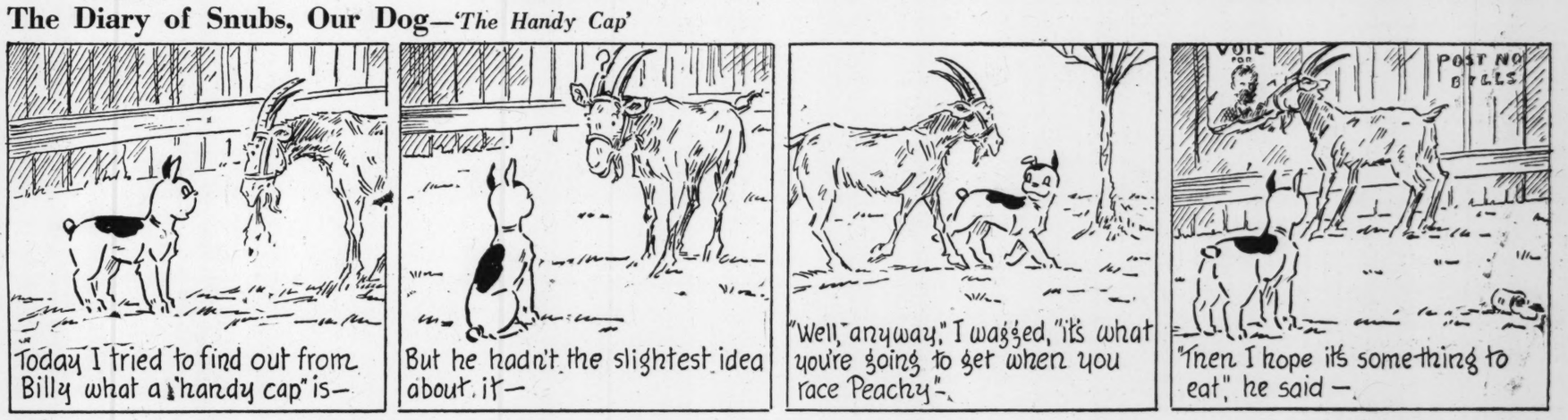
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How's That 'Again?*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT DID YOU SAY, BUDDY...?
I SAID I THINK IT'S GOING TO RAIN —!!
I CAN'T HEAR YOU! YOU'LL HAVE TO SHOUT LOUDER!
JUST A MINUTE! I STILL CAN'T HEAR YOU!!
I SAID I THINK IT'S GOING TO RAIN —!!
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'The Handy Cap'*


Today I tried to find out from Billy what a "handy cap" is—
But he hadn't the slightest idea about it—
"Well, anyway," I wagged, "it's what you're going to get when you race Peachy"—
"Then I hope it's something to eat," he said—.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Weathercock*

By THE HAGERS

I FLEW, AND KEPT A SHARP LOOKOUT FOR LAND MADE BARREN BY THE DROUGHT.
SOON TREES AND FIELDS BELOW TURNED BROWN. I DROPPED DOWN ON THE EDGE OF TOWN.
DUST SWIRLED IN EDDIES UP THE STREET; THE BUILDINGS SHIMMERED IN THE HEAT.
A LITTLE MAN CAME DOWN A LANE. "A DUCK!" HE CRIED. "IT MUST MEAN RAIN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Imperialism vs. Ideology

Only reliance on the truth that is sharper than any two-edged sword will enable men and women to think clearly amid war's confusions and to stand firm amid the shifting sands of today's diplomacy. Events are exploding under ideologies and imperialisms alike. Nowhere is the process more plain than in the mental acrobatics of the Communists. The speech of Premier Molotoff, the annual appeal of the Comintern, and their echoes by Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, are the latest examples of the amazing and sometimes amusing somersaults the minds of mortals will perform.

Russia, whose pact with Germany reversed all the years of ideological attacks on Fascism and undoubtedly encouraged Berlin to attack Poland, is pictured now as the great exemplar of peace. The Bear, who has been the main gainer from war so far and whose shadow falls menacingly over Baltic and Balkans, is just a big brother "protecting" the little countries. France and Britain, who had made one concession after another and who pleaded with Germany for peace before the march into Poland, are presented as the villains, oppressing the workers and insisting on a war of imperialism.

The Soviet, busy supplying the Reich's war needs, says the "American bourgeoisie, interested in the spread of the war," has repealed the arms embargo to give profits to the "uncrowned kings of war industry." Even Italy is attacked, as waiting only a convenient moment to loot the loser in war. The only decent, honest neutrality is the Soviet's. Russia clings to its "policy of peace," even while boasting of its gains and reverting to the old plan for fomenting world revolution.

To such exhibitions of inconsistency and cynical mendacity are men reduced when guided only by the lust for power. Such gymnastics must national policies perform when determined only by expediency and personal will. Both Russia and Germany pretended to have basic philosophies. In both countries simple people were willing to fight for their ideologies. But what remains today? Apparently nothing but a will to remain in power whatever the sacrifice. Imperialistic nationalism, used as an instrument of such will, has destroyed the ideologies.

For other peoples the wreckage of German and Russian ideologies may well be a warning. There have been some somersaults elsewhere. It is almost funny to hear former denouncers of Italy quickly forgetting that she is a dictatorship and a convicted aggressor. Britain and France, in denouncing Germany for making a pact with Russia, condemn an action they tried to carry through. The present struggle in the world is basically one of ideas. But those who stand for freedom—of speech, of thought, of religion, of individual and national development, of economic opportunity—must stand for it against their own imperialisms, their own nations' failures to apply democracy and justice internationally. They must cut away with the sword of truth the inconsistencies and fallacies in their own positions.

Autumn on the Farm

And now Autumn broods over the farm. Many unkind things have been said about the season. Some of them are true—rain, cold, wind, fallen leaves, meadows brown and sere, leaden skies, and general bleakness, with winter just around the corner.

But that's only the drab side of the story. The harvest moon has waxed and waned, but look at the heavens some frosty night when it isn't raining. Did the stars ever shine brighter? Watch the moon over the sea, sailing through fleece-lined clouds and silvering the surf breaking on a deserted beach. Listen to the wind, no timid summer zephyr, but a gusty, lusty harbinger of stout weather ahead.

Yet, at times, November, oft libeled, can be as opulent as October, as capricious as April, as mild as May. Expect a chilly day, and the mildness of Indian Summer may come again. Look for rain and instead be warmed by Autumn's mellowest sunshine.

Weather aside, Autumn's real balance sheet is already cast heavily on the credit side. In the cellar: potatoes, pumpkins, parsnips, apples and squashes waiting winter's need. On the window sill: tomatoes late-ripening in the sun. In the kitchen: cooking-pears mellowing, and the aroma of cucumber pickles. In the woodshed chamber: butternuts and walnuts shrinking in their shells, and popcorn drying. In the barn: mows bulging with hay and seed-corn on pleated pendants of husks awaiting next season's mission. In the woodshed: birch and maple piled neat and dry, ceilingward. On the calendar: Thanksgiving, maybe two of them. In barnyards: colts and cattle secure and sheltered from the wind. In the corn crib: bushels on bushels of yellow ears.

In the fields: early twilight. In the farmhouse: early firelight. In the evening: mellow moods of recollection. In the heart: gratitude for harvests and the faithful seasons, for the blessings of today and the hopes of tomorrow.

Bulwarks of Democracy

Schools in the United States are holding open house this week—in celebration of American Education Week. Mothers and fathers and aunts and uncles are invited to get better acquainted with what the schools are doing and to consider "Education for the American Way of Life."

And this is no meaningless summons. At a time when certain contrary ways of life, which Americans sincerely believe to be less desirable than their own, are clamoring for world dominance, it is well for individual Americans to look to the safeguards of their own way of living. Among such safeguards none is more vital than a politically free school system based on an educational philosophy that dignifies the individual and exalts the rule of intelligent co-operation over regimentation.

Let visitors to the schools ascertain whether their children are being trained to think independently and to govern themselves, for such training alone will prepare them to carry on the democratic way. Let them observe whether their boys and girls are being given both example and practice in applying reason rather than emotion to the solution of everyday problems. But let them beware of easy self-satisfaction with a system that is good but should be better.

Compromise in Order

Now that the United States Supreme Court has placed responsibility on the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission for deciding which, if any, services within the State the New Haven Railroad may abandon, an inviting opportunity opens for improving South Shore commuting service. And if solution is found for Boston's most populous suburban area, it is reasonable to expect it may be applied elsewhere; for the factors that have so vividly affected the New Haven—the rise of the automobile and the competition of the El—have colored, too, the fiscal picture of those roads serving other suburban areas.

First step toward improvement lies in learning the basic facts. Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce charges the chief fault lies in the New Haven's over-capitalization, which requires $12,000,000 a year to meet fixed obligations. Whether or not Mr. Pecce has put his finger on the trouble, the assertion is timely, for the road is now going through bankruptcy reorganization.

If the answer lies in competing with the automobile, the road can consider improvements in service and equipment that may win back former patrons. If labor has been forcing fares above competitive levels, it can review its attitude and become more co-operative.

It will require time, expert study, funds for examinations, but the Utilities Commission is, or can be, equipped in these directions. Mr. Justice Frankfurter has plainly said the Commission is in the best position to act. By acting promptly and courageously, a loss of service that might have caused incalculable damage to urban, as well as suburban, realty values can now be averted with a compromise, fair alike to the road's investors, to its employees, and to the public.

Those Alabama engineers who have built an experimental house of cotton might extend themselves and venture into the colder Northern States where an experimental house of wool might be appreciated.

The woman who used to gather mushrooms in the pastures about this time of year now has a daughter who has a shipment sent her by airmail because the grocer's aren't fresh enough.

A police officer in Des Moines, Iowa, was recently fined $10 for discourtesy to motorists. At last a satisfying version of that man-bites-dog story.

Striking at an Octopus

Action of Federal and State prosecuting attorneys for Chicago in pledging telephone and telegraph companies to refuse facilities to the Nation-wide News Service or its subsidiaries has run into the familiar obstacle of injunction proceedings. The racing news service which supplies information to gambling rooms in cities all over the United States is obviously fighting to protect its active nerve center.

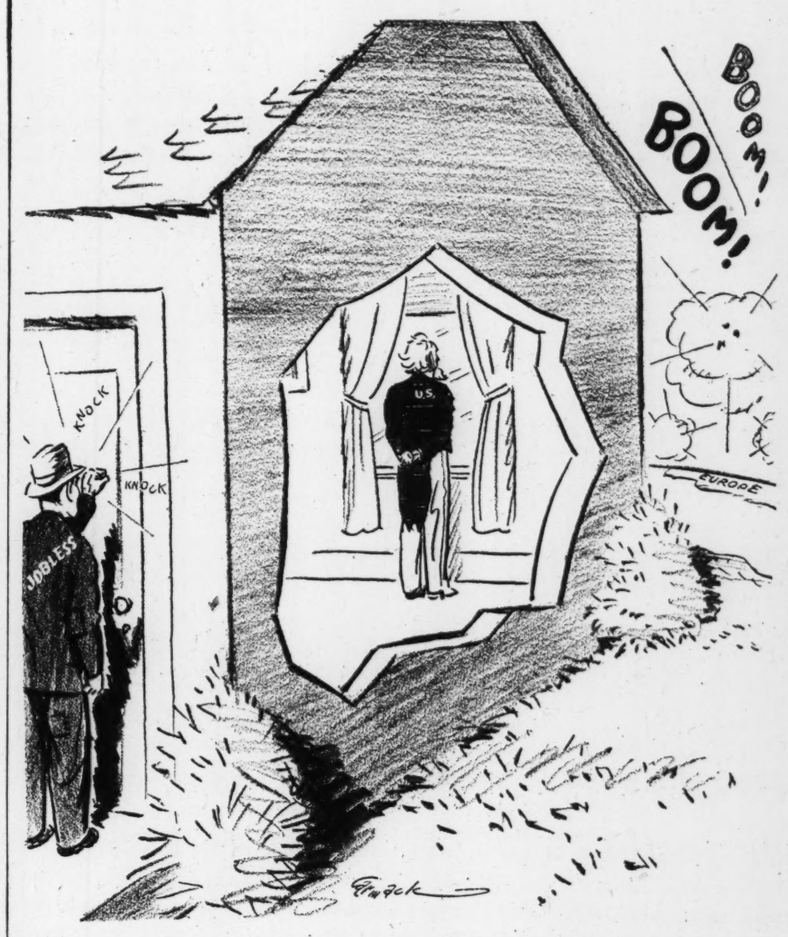
Yet, even assuming the injunction should be dissolved and the present telephone company service be suspended, it is not certain the blow would destroy this gambling news service, which a former president of the International Association of Police Chiefs called "the biggest racket in America." If the policy announced for northern Illinois by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is applied by its regional companies elsewhere and by its "long lines division" with respect to leased wires, then the whole communication system which M. L. Annenberg has set up during twelve years of operation would be wrecked. Gambling outfits in general, however, have shown themselves adept at going out of business and reappearing under new names.

The campaign against the Annenberg system may reasonably evoke the question, "Why is it any worse to let this wire service operate than to permit the broadcasting of racing news results over ordinary commercial radio stations or their publication in the sporting sections of daily newspapers?"

The private wire service of the Nationwide group and its score or more of affiliates goes, according to repeated police testimony, almost entirely to places equipped for bookmaking and for receiving bets on the races. It is not broadcast or published for general information but is directly used, for the most part, in places furnishing facilities for illegal gambling. The radio and newspaper race reports are not directly linked to these facilities, but since they must also foment and serve a great deal of wagering, the question does arise, "What social or moral ground is there for legalizing and permitting pari-mutuel betting at the racetracks while suppressing it elsewhere?"

Actually, the direct wire service to the pool rooms supports a more immediate and serious menace to public welfare than do other forms of sporting news reports. For that reason, therefore, it is sensible to throw every weight and emphasis at present on the effort to clean up this situation. Congress has been asked to enact legislation preventing interstate transmission of wire reports which are clearly for gambling purposes. A law to this end should be passed at the next session.

He's Waited Long Enough



A Boy and His Dog

This story has no beginning, and it has no ending. It is just a small collection of remembrances, out of many, about boys and their dogs. If it was inspired by anything specific it was the sight of a grimy little boy in the park, squatting down suddenly to stare, entranced, into the eyes of the lop-eared pup he was leading on a frayed rope. If it is written for anyone in particular it is for people who like dogs, and find the world a little better place for their presence in it; and for people, too, who do not like dogs—in case they want to stop and reconsider. . . .

* * *

Sundown, at an airport on a Nebraska plain. An August sundown, so breathlessly hot you wondered why the people standing by the wire fence bothered to stir from home, to come out to watch mere planes arriving and departing.

Two little boys, one about nine, the other about eleven. Their blond hair scorched and faded by the sun, their eyes a wonderful blue, their cheeks bronzed.

A passenger from one of the planes came in off the loading strip, leading a Scottie. The little boys fell in behind, filled with curiosity, as the Scottie and his owner strolled around to let the pup, who had been flying since morning, stretch his legs.

"What kinda dawg is that, ma'am?" they finally screwed up courage enough to ask.

"That's a Scottie."

"Funny lookin', ain't he? Got such little legs. We gotta dawg too, ma'am."

"What kind is yours?"

"Oh—just a dawg. Wanta see him?" A piercing whistle finished off the question.

A woolly, cinnamon-colored dog, of no particular lineage but with wonderful melting brown eyes, came loping along, panting.

"Hey, Towser—meet a flyin' dawg. It's a Scottie. Speak to it. Go on now." It was clear Towser had been brought up to mind.

Towser looked speculatively at the Scottie. The Scottie wagged his tail. Towser wagged his. They touched noses, looking affable.

"Ain't—isn't your dawg 'fraid o' them flyin' machines?"

"No; he's having a lovely time. Does he look afraid?"

"No'm, he don't. I guess he's brave, ain't he? Do you like flyin'? Ain't it queer—up there in the air? Gosh!"

"Plane No. 7, loading at the east gate!" a great voice announced on the loudspeaker.

"Our mother's gotta dawg, too," the littler boy said, pattering along, reluctant to terminate the conversation. "A little feller. Poodle or somethin'. Sure wish she was here so's she could see your—what'd you say it was, ma'am?"

"A Scottie. I wish she was—if you think she'd like it."

"I guess she would—but she'd like hers better. We like the Scottie—" they exchanged glances of agreement—"but we'd—we'd rather have Towser."

When the plane took off they were standing with their noses pressed against the wire fence. Towser sat calmly beside them. The hand of the littlest boy rested on Towser's head.

* * *

In a city park. A warm, golden day. A chauffeur, in uniform, idling along with a pedigreed Cairn. He must be an uncommon kind of chauffeur because he likes the job of airing the dog in the park—has struck up an acquaintance with other dog owners and airers, and exchanges bits of information and dog gossip.

Along one of the cross-walks idled a little boy of about ten, leading a shaggy little gray dog on a leash with a tiny jingling bell. The little dog danced along in the sunlight, its eyes bright as buttons, its tongue flying like a small flag—a very appealing little dog—not quite a Cairn.

"'Morning," said the boy genially to the chauffeur.

"'Morning," said the chauffeur. "How're you and your pup."

"Fine. That your dog? This is mine," the boy said.

"No, this isn't mine—exactly. It belongs to the people I drive for."

"Oh. But I guess you like the dog, don't you?"

"Yes, I do."

"I guess it's a champeen dog, too, ain't it?" He narrowed his eyes judiciously and looked the Cairn over critically.

"Well—he's taken some ribbons, yes." The chauffeur was careful, lest he hurt the boy's feelings—about his dog, which was not quite a Cairn.

"Mine took a ribbon, too. A blue one."

"Sure enough?"

"Yeh. I go an' do woodworking to the sett'ment house, an' sometimes we have pet shows. I put in my dog—his name is Lindbergh, because he's brave. Lindy for short. He frightened a burglar in our house that was gonna scare my Mom. I put my dog in the pet show and he got a blue ribbon. Didn't yuh, Lindy? Chee—"

The chauffeur stooped and petted Lindy's head. "So you're a fine, brave little dog?" he said kindly. "I guess you sure are." The little boy beamed.

"Well, I gotta go now," the boy said. "I have to do a' errand for my Mom. She likes dogs, too. My pop's outa work, but they didn't make me give up Lindy. I give him some of my supper, nights. Chee, he's a swell dog."

The chauffeur stared after the retreating figure of the boy, and his little dog that was not quite a Cairn.

"A boy and his dog," he said, with a wonderful kind of sympathy in his face.

J. M.

North..South..East..West

No Deep, Dark Secret

By Frank L. Perrin

On Sunday last, at a meeting in a New York City church, largely attended by the public, what many may have regarded as one of Free Masonry's most important tenets was disclosed. The speaker, evidently a member of the ancient craft, told those in the audience who may not have been aware of the fact, that because morality, charity, personal honor, and brotherhood are instilled in the hearts of Masons everywhere, Masonry has been established as a vital spiritual force in contemporary society as a powerful rock of Gibraltar against isms and ideologies of shoddy manufacture.

In view of the fact that in the countries which have fallen under the rule of modern dictatorships a persistent and quite successful campaign has been carried on to outlaw Masonry and to denounce all Masonic organizations, it would appear that the disclosure of the aims and one of the tenets of Masonry to the New York audience will occasion no surprise in the councils of European dictators. In fact it came as a distinct reassurance to millions of Europeans and Americans everywhere who, though not affiliates, have long suspected that the Masons have little of real importance to conceal.

* * *

Not long ago a speaker quite familiar with the Masonic ritual and, it may be, not an entirely impartial appraiser of Masonry's accomplishments, past and present, expressed the belief that the time will come when the fraternal "secrets" will be so generally known that even the skeptic who has been apprehensive and unfairly critical will discover, not by delving or by subterfuge, all that Masonry is and all that consistent Masons are.

But now, and always until that better understanding is gained, the brotherhood, like all organizations with similar aims and purposes, must courageously carry on the campaign against human hatred, selfish ambition, racial prejudices, atheism, agnosticism, and lust for power, and spiritual wickedness in high places. Today one wonders if modern Masonry is equipped and implemented for the great undertaking in which it has enlisted and to which it is committed.

There persists the unpleasant suspicion that it is not fully aware of its responsibilities and its opportunity.

Like some other long-established agencies, fraternal, educational, and eleemosynary, the revealing light has become somewhat dimmed by the dust of the ages and the vision of those who see only the objects and things most apparent. The desire of those of the rank and file, from the newest initiate to the stations of those who direct and carry on the work, should be for clearer vision and a better understanding. Every fraternity, every school and college, every pulpit and every rostrum from which the teachings and gospel of brotherhood, spiritual enlightenment, morality, personal honor and charity emanate is threatened by the aggressive forces which Christianity and Masonry have always opposed.

* * *

This warfare, in this present hour of crisis and peril, should inspire a renewal of faith. It should call to the colors millions of men and women who, until this moment, have felt themselves secure in the inheritance of religious liberty, political freedom and racial equality now seriously challenged. We may sometimes be inclined to rest in the assurance that, because our title to all these has remained so long unquestioned and unchallenged, the statute of limitations has run against all adverse claimants. To our surprise we discover that this is not the case. The contestants recognize no written or unwritten laws. Their chosen tribunal is the tribunal of force. Their arguments are the arguments of violence and aggression.

Against these the only successful defense is the massing of the moral and spiritual forces which have too long slept upon the arms with which they have always been equipped and abundantly supplied. The commanders of the ranks arrayed against the volunteers in the army of brotherhood know well that this moral equipment exists, and that it can be used effectively. But they are aware, also, that it is not being used. It is in the belief that it will not be used effectively that the challenge has been issued.

Our friends of the ancient craft of Masonry, it may be, have discovered the key which unlocks the cabalistic code to a secret of the inner chamber. In the light let in it is realized that the interpretation of the secret word has ever lodged in the hearts of men.

The Wide Horizon

Latin America and the War

By Robert Grove

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Many Latin-American nations are baffled about the war. Belmonte, the Brazilian cartoonist of the *Folha da Noite*, in São Paulo, Brazil, voiced the views of many Latin Americans when he drew Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella as a sort of volley ball which Reichsführer Hitler is trying to return but which Mr. Chamberlain won't take back. That is, the Latin Americans wonder whether it is a war which began on September 3, or a game in which members of the teams change sides, toss words and bullets and refrain from doing a number of things which seem to belong in a war and do a number of things which do not belong.

At first there was a strong tide of feeling for the democracies against Hitlerism. But when Hitler and Stalin embraced each other the matter tended to become too complex and too confusing, and a bit embarrassing for some. Many Latin-American countries had hounded the Communists and were flirting with Germany and Italy but now feel that Herr Hitler did them in when he bent the axis so as to include their enemy No. 1, Moscow. But as the war continues and brings forth offers of peace rather than air raids, the feeling of unreality in Latin America grows.

The hotheaded Latin-American idealists were all for jumping right in and going to the aid of France and Great Britain. This was 80 per cent pure idealism, 15 per cent belief that if those countries lost democracy was doomed, and 5 per cent a "realistic" fear that they might be attacked if France and Great Britain were crushed. "Jumping right in," however, meant the United States leading the procession, because they know that their own support would be too slight to swing the balance. Therefore when the Neutrality Law was not amended immediately and the United States stood on the sidelines there was just a little bit of grumbling against the Democracy No. 1 which did not go to the aid of its brothers in Europe.

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This feeling of disappointment with the United States died down somewhat when many of the Latin-American Governments declared neutrality, when the Panama Conference also affirmed Pan-American neutrality and when it became clear that the issues in Europe itself were not clearly drawn. The fact that Italy and Spain delayed in taking sides had great weight in strengthening the hands of the Latin-American believers in neutrality. Furthermore, the activities of belligerent boats close to Latin-American shores indicated the seriousness of the situation.

Also there is a belief that their own safety and sovereignty may be threatened if the United States should become involved directly in the war. One of the fears is that Germany, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Spain may be working together and this is the burden of anonymous letters which many journalists in Latin America are getting from people who unwittingly identify themselves as members of the local Nazi-Fascist groups like the Green Shirts of Brazil and others. It would work like this: Japan would irritate the United States and cause her to declare war on Nippon. With Uncle Sam's front turned towards Asia and his back toward Latin America and Europe, the four European nations would overrun France and Great Britain and in Latin America the millions of colonists of these four nations, and of Japan, too, would rise against the local governments and fight, from these bases, the United States. These correspondents assert that the aim is to defeat Jewish-capitalist-industrialism and that this is the platform on which Nazi-Fascism and Communism can co-operate. What is to happen afterwards is not stated.

That France and Great Britain continue to look upon many parts of Latin America as vital fronts is to be judged from the intensification of their intellectual, cultural, and propaganda activity. Young able-bodied men who otherwise might be called back for service at home are mobilized to carry on in Latin America. Some are teachers, press attachés, and heads of "Cultural Societies."

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Thus far the outbreak of war has not produced the dire economic consequences which were expected by gloomy prophets. Many lessons from the last war were learned and shocks have been prepared for. During the last war many industries sprang up in Latin America, crops and production were diversified, roads were built and steamship transportation has been improved, new economic ties with neighboring countries have been forged. There is more economic realism and though it is expected that there will be hardships Latin America faces a new war in much better condition than in 1914.

The general atmosphere gives the impression of being more wholesome, more matter-of-fact, and cleaner. Since the World War, in spite of a number of revolutions which culminated in the series which swept the Latin-American world in 1930, or because of them, Latin America has shuffled off many weaknesses, pruned many faults and strengthened many good qualities which have not had a chance of becoming crystallized because of the post-war turmoil, the depression and economic recession, and because many of these nations have been passing through transition periods of their own. Perhaps, at bottom, what one feels is a burgeoning stability and maturity which the outbreak of war has brought out.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the struggle for Latin America has ceased or that the ideological question has been settled. As a matter of fact the two have been intensified because those at war know how much Latin America's material and moral support may mean in the eventual outcome of the struggle. Latin America has become much more vital to the peace and war-time economies of all parts of the world. Therefore, cultivation and propaganda are stronger now than ever.